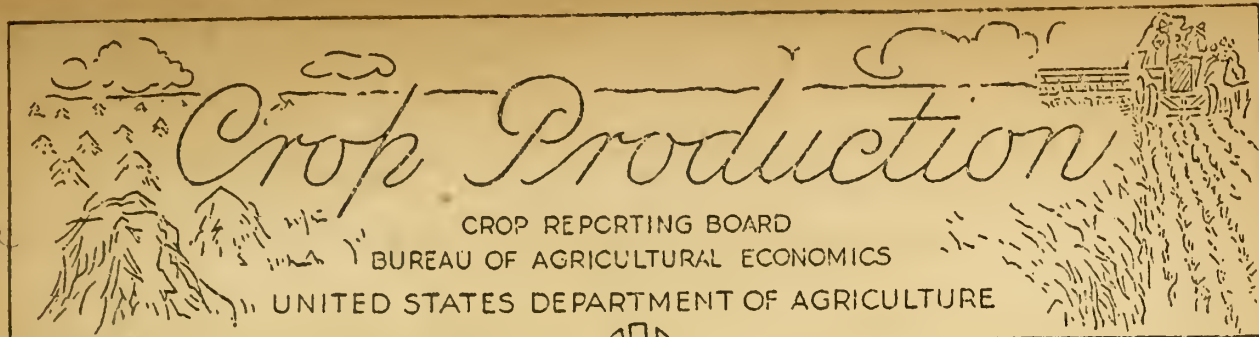


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Release: - September 10, 1945



3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated	
	1934-43		Sept. 1, 1945 1/	1934-43		Aug. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945 1/
Corn, all..... bu.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,344,478	3,069,055
Wheat, all..... "	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,146,283	1,152,270
Winter..... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	535,994	764,073	836,969	836,969
All spring... "	13.2	16.9	17.0	203,085	314,574	309,314	315,301
Durum..... "	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	31,896	32,913
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	17.0	173,756	282,641	277,418	282,388
Oats..... "	29.6	29.9	37.6	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,546,032	1,575,356
Barley..... "	22.3	23.0	26.2	273,481	284,426	269,867	277,697
Rye..... "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,883	27,883
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	17.8	17.7	7,121	9,166	7,715	7,862
Flaxseed..... "	8.1	8.4	9.1	21,684	23,527	33,972	35,345
Rice..... "	47.8	47.9	47.9	52,346	70,237	76,136	71,840
Sorghums for grain..... "	13.7	19.9	16.0	70,310	181,756	113,977	116,348
Hay, all tame... ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,228	90,639
Hay, wild..... "	.83	.97	.96	10,144	14,135	13,856	13,754
Hay, clover & timothy 2/.. "	1.24	1.35	1.47	24,289	28,771	30,903	31,363
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	33,326	33,434
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	3/ 872	3/ 784	3/ 845	15,942	16,128	14,714	15,370
Peas, dry field "	3/ 1,189	3/ 1,277	3/ 1,127	3,976	8,873	5,521	5,793
Soybeans for beans..... bu.	17.6	18.4	19.0	86,732	192,863	188,284	202,589
Peanuts 4/.... lb.	728	670	699	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,308,950	2,263,360
Potatoes..... bu.	124.0	130.4	152.1	375,091	379,436	420,206	432,895
Sweetpotatoes. "	84.2	92.9	95.8	67,059	71,651	67,133	68,210
Tobacco..... lb.	926	1,117	1,097	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,934,069	1,999,328
Sugarcane for sugar & seed. ton	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,976	6,976
Sugar beets... "	11.9	12.1	13.2	9,644	6,753	9,332	9,403
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 281	3/ 354	3/ 264	40	67	31	32
Hops..... lb.	1,157	1,303	1,373	5/ 39,240	47,695	55,154	55,751
Apples, com'l. bu.	--	--	--	5/ 119,046	5/ 124,754	68,882	68,260
Peaches..... "	--	--	--	5/ 57,201	5/ 75,963	82,650	82,420
Pears..... "	--	--	--	5/ 28,616	5/ 31,956	33,162	32,831
Grapes..... ton	--	--	--	5/ 2,475	2,737	2,802	2,812
Cherries (12 States). "	--	--	--	5/ 153	5/ 202	133	133
Pecans..... lb.	--	--	--	97,346	140,165	148,331	147,770
Condition Sept. 1(Pct.)							
Pasture.....	68	70	84	--	--	--	--
Soybeans.....	80	77	86	--	--	--	--
Cowpeas.....	70	67	77	--	--	--	--

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked & threshed. 5/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1934-43	1944	harvest, 1945	Percent of 1944
Corn, all.....	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all.....	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter.....	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring.....	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum.....	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring.....	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats.....	35,783	33,984	41,950	107.6
Barley.....	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye.....	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat.....	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed.....	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice.....	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain.....	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton.....	25,616	20,009	19,008	90.0
Hay, all tame.....	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild.....	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 1/ ...	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,917	14,430	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field.....	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans.....	4,812	10,502	10,596	100.9
Cowpeas 2/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes.....	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco.....	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup.....	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup.....	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets.....	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn.....	291	380	240	63.2
Hops.....	34	37	41	110.9

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. B. Lusk

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Paul L. Koenig, Chairman,

J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,

R.K.Smith, A.J.Surratt,

C.E.Burkhead, R. C. Ross,

R. Royston, K.D.Blood,

G.C.Edler, Clifford Sims,

H.R.Walker, C.G.Carpenter,

A.V.Nordquist, Paul W. Smith,

J.F.Marsh, E.C.Schlotzhauer.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

More seasonable temperatures and generally favorable moisture reserves resulted in a net gain for crop prospects during August. Corn, in particular, was benefited and the September 1 forecast adds about 225 million bushels to the estimate of a month ago. Other crops show gains, too. Oats, spring wheat, potatoes, tobacco, soybeans, sorghum grain, tame hay, and dry beans and peas, are up from 1 to 8 percent. Offsetting these gains to some extent, are slightly lower prospects for cotton as a result of increased boll weevil infestation, a decrease for rice lost in the Texas hurricane, and for peanuts because of wet weather. The net effect of these changes raises the aggregate total production about 3 percent over prospects on August 1. The volume of the 1945 harvest as indicated on September 1 would equal the total production of the two outstanding years, 1942 and 1944, and would be 6 percent above 1943, 11 percent over production in any other year, and 24 percent above the 1923-32 "pre-drought" average.

In spite of adversities during the season so far, occasioned by damaging spring frosts, local droughts, cool temperatures, excessive wetness, and general lateness, this year's indicated output is in the bumper class. Even though crops that were planted late made fairly rapid progress during August, the advancement has not offset earlier retarded development. Corn is especially vulnerable, with a large acreage in a close race with killing frosts. If September weather is favorable and frosts hold off long enough to permit the bulk of the corn and other late crops to reach maturity, present prospects might even be exceeded. On the other hand, early frosts would cut prospects materially. Higher temperatures in late August and early September were speeding progress of corn in the important northern States, but some sections needed immediate rains to replenish exhausted moisture supplies.

Prospects for an impressive list of record and near-record crops tell the effects of wider use of improved varieties, liberal applications

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

of fertilizer, improved cropping practices, and concentration of crops in the most adaptable areas. Of outstanding significance, too, has been a growing season in which, thus far, the beneficial effects of the weather on some crops have outweighed the detrimental effects on others. Production estimates for most crops are above average, notable exceptions being cotton, rye, apples, sugarbeets, dry beans and broomcorn. Yields per acre for some of the latter crops are above average, but production is down because of a reduced acreage. All crops listed in the record class a month ago still hold that distinction. Now, tobacco, soybeans and pears each promise to establish new peaks, also. The potato crop, estimated at 433 million bushels, has been exceeded only once -- in 1943.

August weather favored harvest operations, enabled farmers to catch up on plowing and other tasks, and permitted them to make a good start on seeding of winter grains for next year's harvest. The lack of rainfall, however, was being felt over a large part of the important producing areas of the country. This dry situation was not yet critical except in parts of Missouri and Kansas and locally in adjacent States, in some sections of the Northwest, and a few other scattered local areas. In these spots, moisture would benefit growing crops, especially corn, and put the ground in shape for fall plowing and seeding. On the other hand, conditions in the Southwest, which have been critically dry since early May, have been greatly improved by moderate to generous rains. Range feed prospects and late crops have shown marked improvement. Though the area has had some relief, the soil moisture supply in the Southwest is still deficient. Drier weather during August was welcome in the Middle Atlantic States where crops were damaged and seasonal farm operations greatly delayed by excessive rains in July. Here, farmers made rapid progress in salvaging as much as possible of the damaged crops. In some of the Southern States, wet weather in August was detrimental to peanuts and cotton, encouraging weediness and rankness, and favoring boll weevil activity. Corn, hay and pastures were benefited, however.

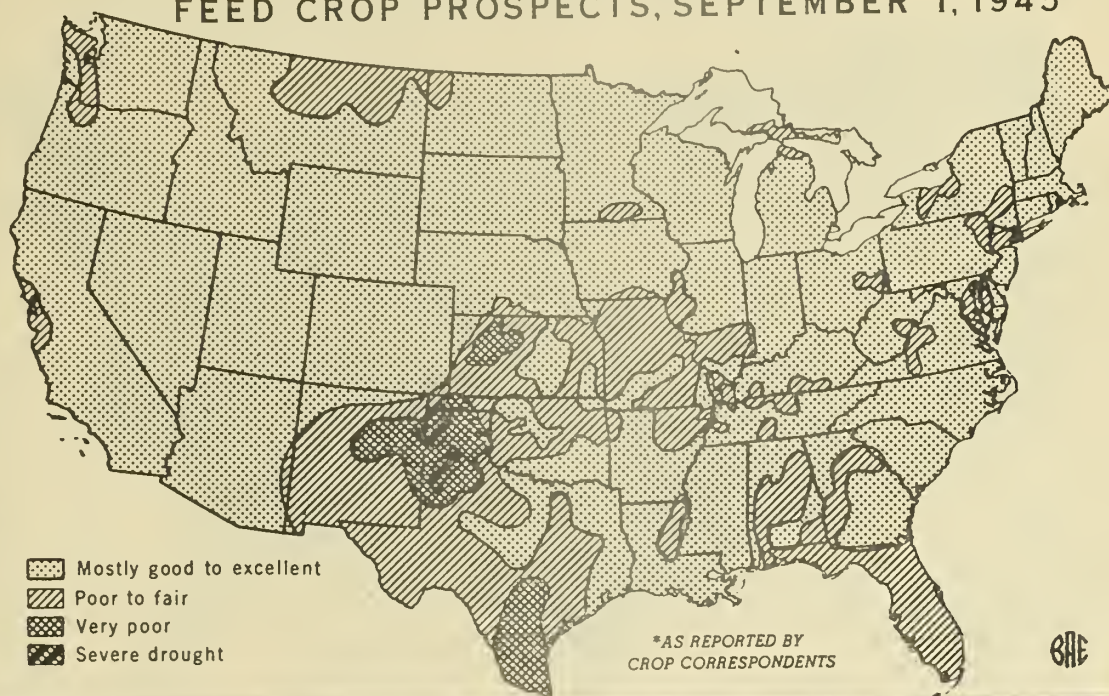
Feed crop prospects are generally favorable. Exceptions are the dry areas in the central part of the country, New Mexico and parts of the Northwest. If the September outlook materializes, a big corn crop of 3,069 million bushels added to a record oats crop of nearly 1.6 billion bushels, a large sorghum grain crop, and an above-average barley crop would bring feed grain production to 121 million tons. With a near-record hay crop and prospects for a large tonnage of sorghum forage, feed crop production is expected to be the second largest ever produced in this country. Supplies for livestock and poultry to be fed should be very liberal and comparatively well distributed. Prospective feed grain supplies per animal unit for the 1945-46 season, based on the September 1 outlook, would be the largest in a record covering the last 25 years. Pastures are excellent for this time of the season, and range feed conditions good to very good, except in parts of the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest.

Food grain production surpasses the tonnage produced in any other year by over 2 million tons. Rice is still a record crop despite the heavy loss in Texas, and spring wheat production is the largest since 1928. The August 1 estimate placed winter wheat at an all-time record. All wheat production amounts to 1,152 million bushels, 74 million bushels larger than any other U. S. wheat crop ever produced. Estimated total production of 8 grain crops is 158 million tons. This would be the biggest grain tonnage on record, exceeding last year's production, the previous high, by over 2 million tons and the 1942 output by over 3 million tons. Furthermore, it would be 14 million tons higher than any other year.

Tobacco profited by August weather which balanced on the favorable side despite some effects of dry weather in Kentucky. Both the flue-cured and burley

hsj

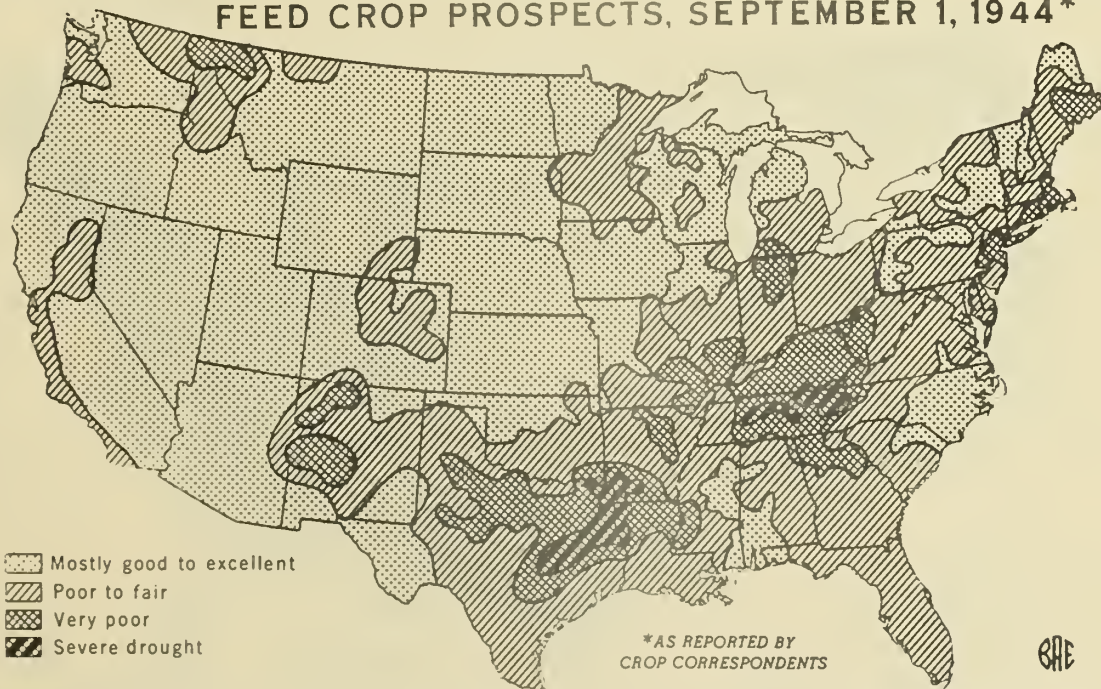
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45523 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

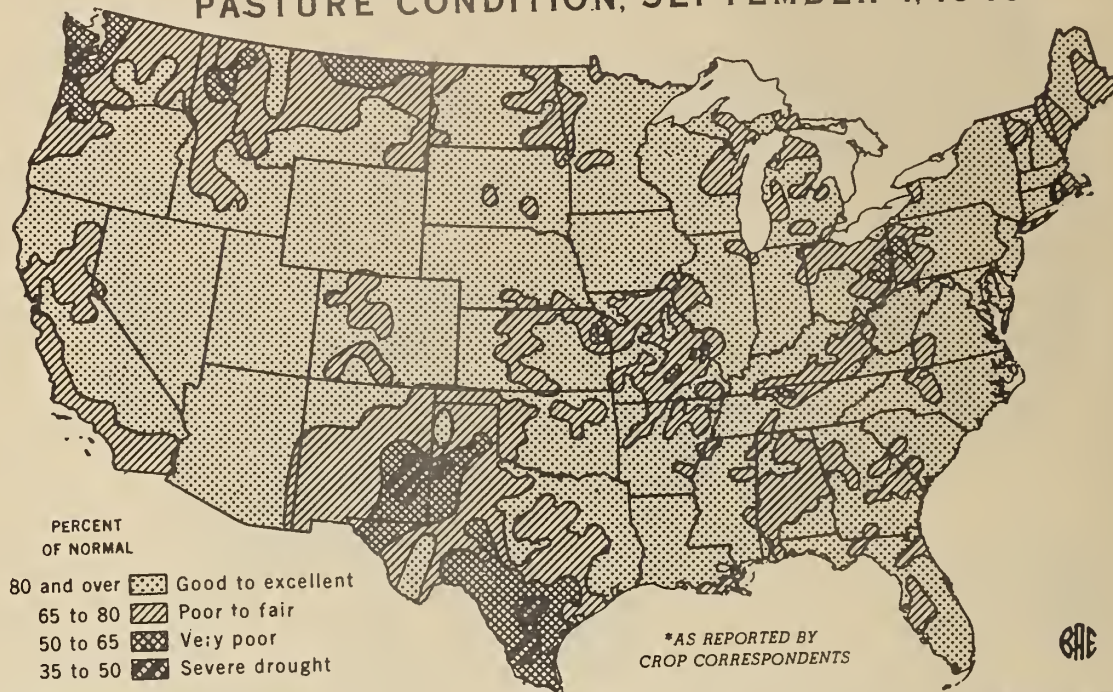
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43867 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

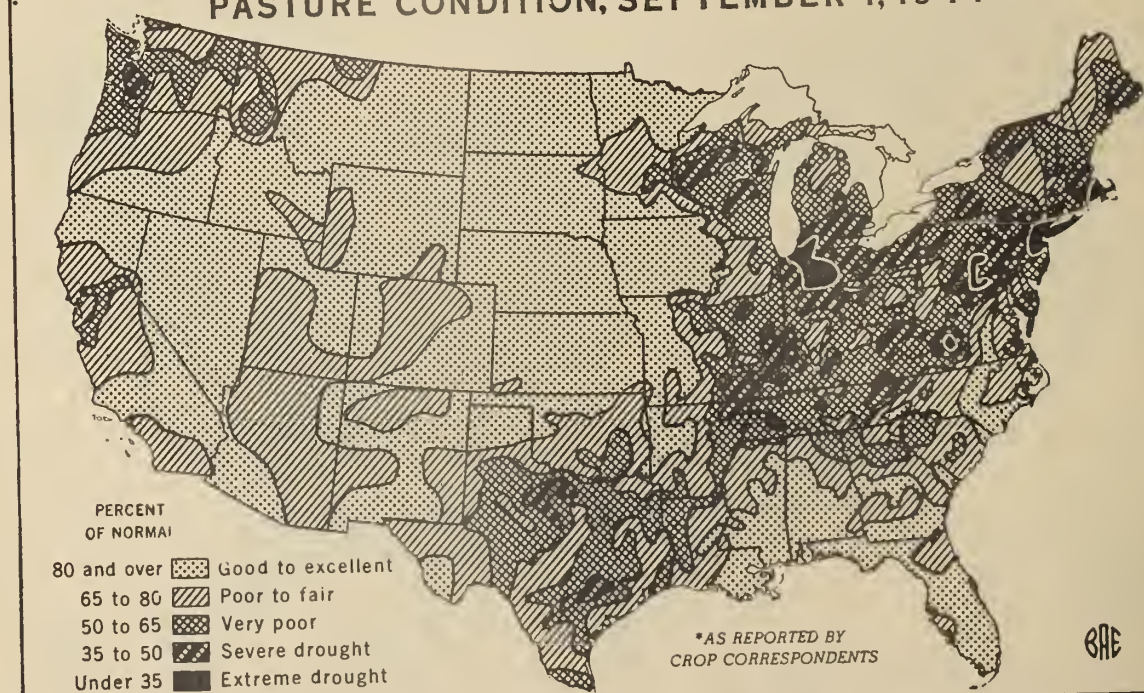
PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 45524 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43868 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

crops have better prospects than indicated a month ago. The record tobacco crop totals just under 2 billion pounds. Soybeans made excellent advancement; big yields on a large acreage for harvest as beans indicate a crop of 203 million bushels. Sugar crops held the favorable outlook evident a month ago with production of sugar beets up slightly.

Milk production continues at a record level, reflecting excellent pastures and heavy feeding of concentrates. Production to September 1 this year was almost 4 billion pounds larger than in the same period last year. Hens and pullets still laying at a record rate produced 1/3 more eggs than average for August. Production for the first 8 months of 1945 was 5 percent below that for the same period in 1944.

Fruit harvest made excellent progress during August. The bulk of the record-large peach crop was gathered in all except late producing areas which will supply September markets. Harvest of the record-low apple crop will be at a peak in September and early October, with supplies extremely small in eastern and central areas and slightly below average in the west. The biggest pear crop on record is in prospect and harvest of Bartlett's will be almost completed by mid-September. Harvesting of the near-record California grape crop will be in volume in September. Grapes are a very short crop in the east. The aggregate tonnage of all deciduous fruits is now indicated to be about 12 percent less than in 1944 and 2 percent below average. Prospects for the 1945-46 citrus crops continued favorable in all main producing areas.

Because of the continuation of good growing conditions for most commercial truck crops during August, supplies for the entire year are expected to exceed the high record of 1944 by a larger margin than was estimated on August 1. Aggregate tonnage for the entire 1945 season may exceed the 1944 aggregate by 5 percent and the 10-year average by 26 percent. The large crops of fall cabbage more than offset the decrease in the tonnage of onions that occurred during August.

Production of green peas for processing exceeds all previous records for this crop with 484,060 tons estimated for 1945, or 14 percent more tonnage than was produced in the record high year of 1942. September 1 indications for sweet corn and also for green lima beans place the tonnages of these two crops above previous years—sweet corn 2 percent above the record 1942 crop and green limas a third more than last year's record crop. Tomato prospects, however, have declined since August 1 and the production of 2,849,700 tons indicated on September 1 is 10 percent below the 1944 record high. The reduction in yield prospects for this crop was largely caused by too much rain earlier in the season.

Notwithstanding all the delays in planting last spring, and the unfavorable effects of untimely rains to the tomato crop, an aggregate tonnage for 8 processing crops (canning beets, green lima beans, snap beans, kraut cabbage, green peas, sweet corn, pimientos and tomatoes) of 5,300,000 tons is indicated for 1945. This exceeds the 1944 production by about 4 percent.

CORN: Another 3 billion bushel corn crop is indicated as of September 1, assuming normal conditions for the remainder of the season. Improvement in corn prospects - in many States sharp improvement as a result of good "corn weather" in August - occurred in most of the country. But it must be borne in mind that in most of the northern corn growing area the crop is later than in any of the past three years, in all of which the crop was late in much of the same area. Thus the possibility of frost damage to late corn must be considered a factor of more than usual significance. An early freeze would cut production and impair quality severely; if frosts hold off until a later date than usual, production could be greater than now estimated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Production of about 3,069 million bushels of corn in 1945 is now indicated. This represents an improvement in prospects of about 225 million bushels since August 1. Such a crop would be exceeded only by the crops of 1942, 1944, and by that of 1920. The average yield of 33.3 bushels compares with 30.8 estimated on August 1, 33.2 bushels in 1944 and the average of 26.8 bushels per harvested acre, and has been exceeded only in 1942.

Under the favoring weather conditions in August most of the fields made amazing progress. Some of the latest fields, however, were just reaching the tassel stage by September 1, and thus would require good growing weather until late October. Soil moisture has been ample in most areas and needs only light replenishment to carry the crop through. An area in the southwestern part of the Corn Belt was becoming seriously dry by September 1. But despite the favorable progress of the crop and the probability that the bulk of it will reach maturity under normal conditions, a large segment is so backward that it is likely to be harvested only as silage or fodder. Probably some will make only "soft" corn, most of which is likely to be in an area embracing southern Minnesota, northern and southwestern Iowa, southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, northeastern Kansas, much of Missouri, west central and southern Illinois, and southwestern Indiana. The seriousness of this probability is limited by the fact that much of this area is a deficit corn producing area, so far as livestock needs are concerned. The likelihood is, therefore, that most of the corn salvaged would be needed for consumption in the area where produced. Few "cash corn" areas are involved.

Tremendous improvement in corn prospects occurred during August in the North Central Area. Ohio maintained its relatively high level. Minnesota and Kansas also merely held their August 1 levels, while the Missouri yield dropped off a bushel. But other States registered gains ranging from one bushel in Iowa, 3 in Wisconsin, 4 in Illinois, 5 in Indiana, up to 7 bushels per acre in Nebraska, and 8 in South Dakota. Since nearly two-thirds of the Nation's corn acreage is within these States, gains there account for the major part of the improvement in national corn prospects; in fact, three-fourths of it. Rains during August were ample for corn development in most North Central States, except in a southwestern area including Missouri, Kansas, and south central Nebraska. Missouri has had good rains since September 1, however. The development during August has lessened the acreage of corn susceptible to frost damage at the usual frost dates, but in a large Corn Belt area the hazard is still to be reckoned with as a significant factor in production.

Outside the Corn Belt, prospects were maintained or improved throughout the country, with the exception of the small acreages in some New England States. No change in prospects occurred in several Northeastern States, in Texas, Idaho and the three Pacific Coast States. But in other sections improvement during August ranged from 0.5 to 3.5 bushels. In the Northeast, development of the crop was irregular and progress was only about normal. In the South Atlantic and South Central States growing conditions, especially for the late acreage, approached the ideal and several States were expecting to break production records. A tropical storm in Texas caused some damage to mature corn, holding the estimate of production unchanged. Marked improvement occurred in most Western States, resulting from ample moisture and favorable temperatures.

WHEAT: All wheat production is the highest on record according to the September 1 estimate of 1,152,270,000 bushels. The increase of 6 million bushels over the August 1 estimate is due primarily to satisfactory progress of spring wheat harvest with a minimum of damage and loss. The

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

indicated all wheat production is 7 percent above last year's crop of 1,078,647,000 bushels, and 46 percent above the 10-year average.

All spring wheat production, estimated at 315,301,000 bushels, is nearly three-fourths of a million bushels more than last year's 314,574,000 bushel output and is the largest spring wheat crop since 1928. Indicated production of 32,913,000 bushels of durum wheat is a million bushels larger than last year, despite this year's reduced acreage. Other spring wheat, estimated at 282,388,000 bushels, is almost as large as last year's 282,641,000 bushels, which was the largest crop of record beginning in 1919.

The favorable weather during August in most of the Spring Wheat Belt permitted saving the unusually good crop with a minimum of loss in harvesting. Dry weather affected yields in parts of South Dakota, on the late acreage in North Dakota, and rather severely in Montana. In Minnesota harvest is completed or well advanced, with a minimum of damage. In the Pacific Northwest, the harvest was generally completed under favorable weather conditions and with surprisingly good yields.

The all spring wheat yield of 17.0 bushels per acre equals last year's yield, and is 4 bushels above average. The highlight of the 1945 spring wheat picture is the durum yield of 17.4 bushels, which is 2.3 bushels above last year, 5.3 above average and exceeded only by the 1942 yield of 21.2 bushels. The yield of other spring wheat, which is grown over a wider area, is 17.0 bushels, slightly under last year's yield of 17.2 bushels, but exceeded in only two other years of record beginning in 1919. The outstandingly high yields are in the hard red spring wheat States of the Northern Great Plains, excepting Montana. Yields this year, compared with last, are unchanged in North Dakota, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels higher in Minnesota, 4 bushels higher in South Dakota, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels higher in Montana. Due to July drought, however, the Montana yield is below average. Spring wheat in the Pacific Northwest is yielding less than a year ago.

OATS: A banner oats crop, now estimated at 1,575,356,000 bushels, tops the previous high in 1920 by 131 million bushels. The current forecast is one-third larger than the 1944 production of 1,166,392,000 bushels and about a half larger than the 1934-43 average.

Tremendous yields in many areas, an expanded acreage and unusually high test weights in the main oats acreage area of the North Central States largely account for the Nation's record crop. Most of this area benefited from the good crop season for oats plus a large acreage seeded to improved varieties. Exceptional yields per acre in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota, have resulted in record production for those States. Mostly average to large yields occurred in other North Central States, with the exception of less than average yields in Kansas and Missouri. Yields are well above average in the Southeastern States, slightly below average in Oregon and Washington, and near or above average elsewhere. Except in a few upper Atlantic States, where harvest was slowed and some loss resulted from grain sprouting in the shock, threshing has made good progress. This work is now well along in northern areas and completed or nearing completion in other States.

The indicated yield per acre of 37.6 bushels is the best on record, far better than the 29.9 last year and the 10-year average of 29.6 bushels. September yields per acre with their 10-year average in parenthesis follow for several ^{important} oats-producing States: North Dakota 34.0 (24.1), South Dakota 42.0 (25.4), Minnesota 46.0 (33.6), Wisconsin 50.0 (33.4), Iowa 41.0 (33.4), Illinois 48.0 (34.2), Iowa 41.0 (33.4), Nebraska 32.5 (23.2), Kansas 18.5 (24.1), Texas 23.5 (23.2).

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

33 of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

BARLEY: Prospects for barley improved slightly during August. Production is now forecast at 277,697,000 bushels. This is 2.4 percent below the 1944 production of 284,426,000 bushels but 1.5 percent above the 1934-43 average of 273,481,000 bushels. The 1945 harvested acreage is down about 14 percent from that of 1944. The indicated yield per acre is 26.2 bushels compared with 25.4 bushels a month ago, 23.0 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 22.3 bushels. This is the largest yield since 1915.

Yields were maintained or improved in nearly all States during the past month and are up to average or better with few exceptions. Prospects are unusually good in the large barley acreage area of the North Central States where the season has been favorable for this crop and threshing returns are larger than expected. The yield per acre in California is about average. Excepting too much rain mainly in a few Atlantic Coast States harvest has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions. Threshing is well advanced in the Northern States and largely completed elsewhere.

BUCKWHEAT: Prospects for the buckwheat crop continue good. Production is forecast at 7,862,000 bushels, 10 percent above average but about 14 percent below last year's big crop of 9,166,000 bushels. The indicated yield of 17.7 bushels per acre compares with 17.8 bushels last year and 16.9 bushels, the 10-year average.

Yields above average are expected in all major producing States. In New York, early sown fields are filling well and should make good yields. Late fields are somewhat short and will need additional rain for full development. Low temperatures during the last week of August injured some low lying acreage in Pennsylvania but damage was not extensive. Although the crop made rather slow progress during August a large portion of the acreage still promises good yields. In West Virginia, planting was late and an early frost would cause damage, but growing conditions have been favorable. With normal weather above average yields can be expected. Weather in the North Central States was favorable during August and progress of the crop has been satisfactory -- fields are generally clean with good stands.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is estimated at 35,345,000 bushels, about 1-1/3 million bushels above that estimated a month ago, and 50 percent larger than last year's crop of 23,527,000 bushels. United States production has exceeded 35 million bushels in only 3 other years of record, in 1902, 1942, and 1943.

The crop has successfully passed most of the possible hazards, except in the northernmost zones. A considerable number of fields are still green and subject to frost damage in the northern parts of North Dakota and Minnesota. In Montana, droughty conditions that developed in July and continued into August took a heavy toll, and grasshoppers are adding to the damage. Harvesting and threshing is progressing satisfactorily in the remainder of the flaxseed growing sections of the northern Great Plains.

Despite the weediness in some fields and some thin stands, the indicated yield of 9.1 bushels per acre is a relatively good yield -- a half bushel above last year, and a bushel above the 10-year average.

RICE: Despite the Texas hurricane in late August, a record rice crop is still expected. Production of nearly 72 million bushels is indicated as of September 1, about 6 percent less than was indicated on August 1, but 2 percent above the previous record crop in 1944. The major part of the decline is due to storm loss in Texas, with slightly lower prospects in Louisiana more than offsetting improvement in Arkansas; California shows no change.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

25 of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Harvest of rice was not expected to begin in Arkansas before mid-September, because of a late planting season, which leaves some of the late fields in danger of frost damage. Some fields are grassy and whitetip is reported prevalent. But moderate temperature and rainfall in August improved yield prospects about a bushel during the month. In Louisiana, excessive rains, some following the tropical storm which swept Texas, hampered harvest. This may result in a piling up of work, with harvest of early fields delayed until mid-season fields are ready. The hurricane of August 27-28, with accompanying rains of up to 15 inches in a few hours, swept the Texas rice area, causing damage in nearly all sections. Heaviest damage was in the Bay City, Eagle Lake-Garwood, El Campo and Katy districts, with losses in the Houston area and east of the Trinity River largely limited to rain damage. Weather in September has been favorable for recovery and salvage of the damaged crop. As a result of the hurricane damage, the estimated yield fell to 45 bushels per acre on September 1, -- 10 bushels below that indicated a month earlier.

California prospects continue excellent, although some fields are weedy. Few fields have been drained, and harvest is not expected to begin until almost October 1.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: A crop of 116,348,000 bushels of all sorghums for grain, the second largest of record, is in prospect for 1945.

This is about 2 percent more than the indicated production a month ago, 65 percent above the 1934-43 average, but 36 percent below the record crop of 182 million bushels produced last year. The sharp decrease in production compared with a year ago is due in large part to a smaller acreage of all sorghums and to unfavorable weather at planting time which prevented growers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity. In spite of the general lateness of the crop, yield prospects improved during August. The estimated yield of 16.0 bushels per harvested acre compares with 15.7 a month ago, 19.9 a year ago, and 13.7 the 1934-43 average.

About 89 percent of the 1945 acreage for grain is in the three States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. As a whole, growing conditions during August in this area were rather favorable except in the northeastern part of Kansas where dry weather retarded growth to some extent. Dry weather in Missouri retarded growth and reduced yield prospects. Texas is expected to produce about 73 million bushels this year or about 62 percent of the Nation's total. Maturity of a large acreage in the high plains country of Texas is still in doubt. Growth and color are good in this area but the crop is late and subject to considerable damage if frosts come earlier than usual.

The crop is in many stages of development -- more so this year than usual. Harvest has been completed in south Texas, but farther northward in the high plains area of the State, the crop is only beginning to show heads. New Mexico prospects greatly improved during August, especially in the main producing east-central district, and most of the acreage is expected to mature unless unusually early frosts occur. In most other producing States and areas production prospects are favorable.

SOYBEANS: Soybeans made excellent progress during August and a record production is now in prospect. Forecast at 201,411,000 bushels the crop is over 4 percent larger than the 192,863,000 bushels produced last year and about 4 percent more than the previous record high production in 1943. Favorable weather in August resulted in unusually good growth and rapid development of the crop. Soybeans were planted late in many areas. However, with normal weather during the remainder of the season and with average frost dates the crop should reach maturity without excessive damage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The acreage of soybeans for harvest as beans is placed at 10,956,000 acres. This is slightly larger than the $10\frac{1}{2}$ million acres for beans last year but less than the acreage for beans in 1943. However, the indicated proportion of the total acreage planted for all purposes to be harvested for beans is higher than in any previous year of record. The indicated yield of 19.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1939 and well above the 10-year average of 17.6 bushels per acre. All producing States expect higher than average yields except Texas, where only average yields are in prospect.

The North Central States, with 94 percent of the total production of beans, had exceptionally good weather during August. Although the crop is still somewhat late, growth was rapid and prospects improved materially from a month ago. In Ohio many soybean fields are weedy and vigorous growth has been somewhat retarded by cool and dry weather. Some late acreage will need favorable temperatures to mature before frosts. The crop in Indiana has made good progress although somewhat weedy and late, especially in the southern part of the State.

Illinois, the heaviest producing State, had favorable weather during August but by September 1 rain was needed in some areas. The crop is not excessively late except in the southern part of the State, where the normal frost date is later and a larger proportion of the crop is cut for hay than in the central and northern counties. If killing frosts hold off until about the usual date the crop should mature with little damage. In Iowa, the crop made good progress and many fields were in pod by September 1. Dry weather in Kansas during recent weeks has been detrimental to the crop and conditions have deteriorated considerably from a month ago.

COWPEAS: The September 1 condition of cowpeas, reported at 77 percent of normal, is about 7 points above average and 10 points higher than on the same date last year. The crop was planted late in some areas, but the weather since planting time has been generally favorable and the crop has developed well. Condition is reported at average or above in all producing States except Kentucky, where the condition is 2 points below average, but well above last year at this time. South Carolina, with about a fifth of the Nation's cowpea acreage, reports a condition of 79 percent, 10 points higher than on September 1 last year and 6 points above average.

The cowpea crop for both hay and peas will be relatively short this year, even with a better than average condition, because of the very small acreage planted.

PEANUTS: Prospective total production of 2,263,360,000 pounds of peanuts for picking and threshing as indicated on September 1 is about 2 percent less than expected one month ago but, if realized, will still be the largest peanut crop of record. Production this year is expected to exceed the 1944 crop of 2,110,775,000 pounds by 7 percent and the 10-year average production of 1,478,325,000 pounds by 53 percent.

The higher production now indicated compared with last year is the result of an increase in yield of 29 pounds per acre and an increase of 3 percent in acreage. In Georgia, the 1945 peanut crop is expected to amount to more than double that of any other State except Texas.

In the Virginia-North Carolina area frequent and often heavy rains, following excessive July rainfall, interfered with crop cultivation. Grass and weeds made rapid growth and in some low-lying fields vines yellowed owing to too much moisture. With the advent of favorable weather during the latter part of August peanuts in this area were showing improvement around September 1. The Georgia

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1945

crop made good progress until mid-July. Then followed a month of wet weather which caused some crop damage and retarded harvesting. Some Spanish peanuts, not yet harvested, will be lost in the ground but Runners apparently were not seriously affected. In Texas, except in the north, peanuts have received insufficient moisture for best crop growth, but in Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas weather conditions on the whole have been favorable to peanut growth and development. Oklahoma made the most pronounced improvement during August.

Peanuts of the new crop are being marketed in south Texas and in a limited way in the southeast. Harvesting and picking operations are going forward in both these areas.

DRY BEANS: The dry bean crop, indicated to be 15,370,000 hundredweight bags of uncleaned beans on September 1, is 656,000 bags larger than the production forecast on August 1. A crop of this size would be the eighth largest produced in the United States, but the smallest since 1939 and 4 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. Indications are that the yield will average 845 pounds per acre. This average would be smaller than in any year since 1936, except last year, and about 3 percent less than the 10-year average.

The improved prospects were most noticeable in the northeastern bean States where the crop is now expected to be 556,000 bags greater than was forecast August 1. The Michigan crop, much of which was planted late and developed rather slowly through July, experienced favorable growing conditions in August and developed rapidly. Pulling had not started by September 1, the usual date, but was expected to be under way by September 10.

Crop prospects also improved rather materially in the southwestern bean States, especially in southern and eastern Colorado. Beneficial rains fell in most of the important dry land bean areas of these States and the expected crop is now 134,000 bags larger than forecast August 1. The California crop is indicated to be somewhat smaller than last month. The indicated production of Limas is the same as last month, but that of other varieties is lower since considerable acreage was planted on soils not capable of producing high yields.

Production prospects were slightly higher than a month ago in the northwestern bean States, where an improved outlook in Wyoming and Montana more than offset declining prospects in Idaho and Nebraska.

DRY PEAS: A dry pea crop of nearly 6 million bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned) this year is indicated by September 1 reports. This is a quarter of a million bags more than was indicated by August 1 reports from producers. The reduction in yields caused by the hot weather in July seems to have been a little less than was expected a month ago.

This year's crop of 5,793,000 bags is nearly 2 million bags more than the 10-year average, but is 3 million bags less than the 1944 crop, and only a little more than half as large as the 1943 crop. Extensive plantings were made during the last few years to meet war needs.

Seven-eighths of the 1945 crop -- 5 million bags -- is in the three northwestern States of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. Washington, alone, is harvesting 3 million bags, which is more than half of the Nation's total crop. Most of the expansion of this crop for war needs was made in or near the Palouse Region of Washington and northern Idaho.

TOBACCO: The September 1 forecast of tobacco production - 1,999 million pounds indicates an all time record crop, exceeding last year's total by 49 million pounds. This represents an increase during August of 3 percent.

Prospective production of flue-cured tobacco showed an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent above that indicated a month ago. A crop of 1,174 million pounds is expected, which would be 8 percent above last year's production and would slightly surpass the previous record production in 1939 when 1,171 million pounds were produced. Heavy and frequent rainfall in early August was a deterrent to harvesting but it increased the prospective yield of the late planted fields. Harvesting of type 11 is under-way. Marketing of type 12 is well advanced and the bulk of type 13 has been sold. Sales of type 14 have been completed.

Another big crop of burley tobacco - 570 million pounds - is in prospect. Although this is 4 percent smaller than last year's record production it is about 34 percent larger than in 1931, the previous high record before 1944. Droughty conditions in parts of Kentucky furnished a sharp contrast to the generally more favorable situation elsewhere.

Dark air-cured tobacco showed slight improvement during the month. The September 1 forecast of production, - 43.1 million pounds - compares with 44.5 million pounds produced last year and 36.1 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average. Recent rains tended to relieve the droughty conditions in some sections of Kentucky but more rainfall is needed.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco is placed at 58.5 million pounds, 2.5 percent higher than was indicated a month earlier, compared with 64.1 million pounds produced in 1944 and 96.4 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average. In some areas progress was retarded by dry weather but growth has been very good where moisture conditions were favorable.

The total production of all cigar types of tobacco made relatively the greatest improvement during the month, production prospects on September 1 being about $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher than on August 1. The forecast of 130.6 million pounds compares with 127.7 million pounds produced last year and 114.8, the 10-year (1934-43) average. Production prospects for fillers improved substantially in both Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the late planted fields were greatly benefited by August rains. Conditions, however, are decidedly irregular. Harvesting of early plantings is taking place.

SUGAR BEETS: Prospective production of sugar beets increased about one percent during August, and the crop is now forecast at 9,403,000 tons. A crop of this size would be 39 percent greater than the 1944 production, and only 2 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Yield per acre prospects improved slightly during the month, principally as a result of improved conditions in Utah, Idaho, Michigan and Ohio. In these States August weather was favorable and fields, particularly those planted late in the spring, made rapid growth. The average yield for all the producing States is indicated to be 13.2 tons per acre. This compares with 13.1 tons forecast on August 1, is 1.1 tons greater than the 1944 yield, and 1.3 tons greater than the 10-year average.

If the sugar content of beets turns out the same as in 1944, the supply of sugar from the 1945 crop would be over 1,350,000 tons, compared with 1944 production of 985,000 tons.

The 1945 crop of beets now promises to be the seventh largest produced in the country, with the yield per acre exceeded by only two other years - 1940 and 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop is now estimated at 68,260,000 bushels, a record low and a reduction of 600,000 bushels from the August 1 forecast. A small increase in production prospects in the Western region was more than offset by declining prospects in the Eastern and Central States, where the apple crop will be a record low and generally of poor quality. The 1945 production for the 35 commercial States is only 55 percent of the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944 and 57 percent of the 10-year (1934-43) average of 119,046,000 bushels.

For the North Atlantic area, production is indicated at 9,857,000 bushels, which is only 28 percent of the 1944 production. During August, prospects declined in New England and Pennsylvania and were unchanged in New York and New Jersey. In New England, the size of the fruit is generally large and color good but production is light in all of the 6 States. McIntosh harvest will be general the second week in September in southern New England and a week later in northern New England. In New York, very few apples will be available for sale at any time this season except from the Hudson Valley. Quality is low because scab and codling moth injury are abundant. In the Hudson Valley, picking of McIntosh was active by September 1; in the Ontario area of western New York harvest of the light McIntosh crop will start about mid-September. In New Jersey, most apples have sized well. Grimes Golden are moving in volume and harvesting of Delicious started the first week in September. In Pennsylvania, prospects declined sharply during August and the outlook now is for a crop only about one-third of the 1944 production.

In the South Atlantic States, production is indicated a little larger than a month ago because of large sizes developing in Virginia. Harvest of the short crop available in this area is two to three weeks earlier than usual. In Virginia, Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious, Golden Delicious and Albemarle Pippin are now being packed. Even Yorks are already being harvested for delivery to canners.

In the Central States, prospects continued to decline during August and the indicated production of 9,284,000 bushels is only 46 percent of the 1944 production. In a considerable portion of this area, scab, worm injury and frost-russetting of fruit have resulted in low quality. In Ohio, a few favored locations have fair-sized crops but production for the State will be only one-fourth of average. Illinois has a slightly larger crop in prospect than last year, but dry weather during August in Calhoun County and adjacent areas caused smaller fruit sizes. In Michigan, the crop is a failure in most orchards in the southern third of the State, with some crops of moderate size reported in the central and northern sections. Some commercial growers are picking their small crops and hauling to cider mills, hoping to cause a reduction of the codling moth damage which might occur in 1946 and following years if the apples were permitted to drop and remain on the ground. The Wisconsin crop is very short except in Door County where a fair production is in prospect. In Missouri, hot weather was unfavorable and the "drop" has been rather heavy, reducing production prospects about 15 percent below the August 1 estimate. Kentucky has about an average crop with the production prospects varying from good to heavy crops in the western half of the State to a small production in the east. The Arkansas crop is very short, especially in the northwestern corner of the State.

The Western region has a crop prospect of 42,724,000 bushels, 8 percent below 1944, and 3 percent below average, but about 1 percent above the August 1 prospect. In the State of Washington, August weather was favorable for apples. Normally warm daytime temperatures and cool temperatures during the nights were favorable for proper sizing and coloring. Picking of Jonathans is expected to start early in September. Harvesting of Delicious varieties is expected to become

general soon after the middle of September. In Oregon, the dry August caused sizes to be smaller and the production prospect is slightly below a month ago. In the Hood River Valley, this is the off year for Newtowns, the leading variety. Spitzenburgs are also expected to produce a lighter crop but the outlook for Delicious is for a crop at least as large as last year. In other important commercial areas prospects are under those of last year for most varieties. California has the largest production prospect since 1937. The harvesting of Gravensteins was about completed, with out-of-State shipments nearly double those of 1944. In Colorado, prospects continue favorable for a crop about two-thirds of the large 1944 production. In Idaho, apples are sizing well and production is indicated about two-fifths larger than last year. The production prospects improved in New Mexico with a good crop expected in the northern half of the State and a very light crop in the south. Montana has about an average crop with conditions varying from very favorable in Ravalli, the principal commercial county, to very poor in Carbon County.

PEACHES: The 1945 peach crop is now estimated at 82,420,000 bushels -- a record high production which is 6 percent more than the previous record of 77,846,000 bushels produced in 1931. Production totaled 75,963,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 57,201,000.

Production in the 10 Southern States, where harvesting was practically completed by mid-August, totaled 26,892,000 bushels compared with 17,193,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 15,762,000 bushels. Although the Georgia-Carolina crops did not attain quite the volume expected on August 1, a record large crop for the area was marketed under favorable conditions.

In the 5 Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia) marketing was practically complete by September 1 with production for the area totaling 2,302,000 bushels. The crop in this area was sharply reduced by spring freezes and compares with a production of 5,240,000 bushels in 1944 and 3,165,000 bushels for the 10-year average.

In the mid-West, the bulk of the crop had been harvested by September 1 in most commercial areas except northern Ohio and Michigan where volume movement of Elbertas is expected the second week in September. In Michigan the production prospect improved during August due largely to very good sizing. The Michigan crop has ripened slowly and Elberta harvest is about one week later than usual.

In the Northeast, indicated production is about 20 percent below 1944 but about equals the 10-year average. Production is above average in New York, but is below average in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania crop was almost all harvested by September 1. The main harvest of western New York Elbertas is expected to be active about September 15. The fruit is sizing well and is of good quality.

In the West, production is about 2 percent larger than the estimates of August 1 but is about 5 percent below last year's large crop. In California the main volume of both Clingstone and Freestone peaches was harvested during August with yields slightly larger than expected. Late varieties of both Clingstones and Freestones will be harvested in early September with the late maturing Freestones going largely for fresh use. In Washington the indicated crop of 2,610,000 bushels is the largest on record, slightly exceeding the previous record made in 1944. Early varieties and most of the Elbertas, have been harvested. The J. H. Hale and the late Candokas were moving during the first week of September. Colorado has a record large crop. The bulk of the Colorado shipments from the Grand Junction area had been made by the end of the first week of September. The Delta County crop will move in volume the second week in September. In Utah, harvest started September 1 in Box Elder County and will be in full swing by September 10 in Utah County.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

PEARS: Total United States production of pears is indicated to be a record high of 32,831,000 bushels -- 3 percent more than the 1944 crop and 15 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Production of Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 20,086,000 bushels compared with 17,846,000 bushels last year and 14,695,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Varieties other than Bartletts in these three States are indicated to total 5,786,000 bushels. These varieties totaled 5,590,000 bushels last year and 5,237,000 bushels for the 10-year average.

In Washington, continued hot, dry weather caused premature ripening of many pears, especially Bartletts. Mite infestation was prevalent in some areas. Washington Bartletts are now estimated at 6,455,000 bushels, which is a reduction of almost 4 percent from the August 1 estimate. This compares with the record crop last year of 6,885,000 bushels and the average of 4,420,000 bushels. Picking of Bartletts is about completed in the lower valleys and is well started in the higher areas. Picking of other varieties should be well under way by mid-September. The crop of "other" pears is indicated to be 1,780,000 bushels -- the same as last year but 3 percent less than the average of 1,841,000 bushels.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is placed at 2,088,000 bushels -- a record which is 16 percent larger than last year's crop, and 34 percent above average. Harvest in the Rogue River Valley started about the middle of August and was just past the peak on September 1. Sizes are smaller than usual. Most of the crop will be sold on the fresh market. The Hood River Valley crop of Bartletts is turning out better than expected earlier and will probably be at least 80 percent of last year's large crop. Most of these pears will be canned. Douglas County in southern Oregon has an excellent crop. Fall and winter pears in Oregon are estimated at 2,464,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than last year but 14 percent more than average. Harvest will get under way in volume as soon as the Bartletts are out of the way.

A record California Bartlett crop of 11,543,000 bushels is estimated, compared with the crop last year of 9,167,000 bushels and the average of 8,722,000 bushels. Most of the crop is harvested except in foothill areas. Fresh shipments through August totaled about a third more this year than last. Other varieties are indicated to be 1,542,000 bushels compared with 1,250,000 last year and 1,229,000, the 10-year average. Pears of the Hardy variety were being harvested by September 1, mostly for canning.

Pear production is very short in all North Atlantic, Central Atlantic, and most North Central States. In all South Central and all South Atlantic States from North Carolina south, production is estimated above average. The New York crop is only 336,000 bushels compared with 1,157,000 bushels last year and 1,053,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Michigan pears are placed at 249,000 bushels compared with 1,193,000 last year and the average of 1,114,000 bushels.

GRAPES: A prospective United States grape crop of 2,812,200 tons is indicated by September 1 conditions -- a slight increase over August 1 prospects. The indicated crop this year is 3 percent greater than 1944 production of 2,736,550 tons and 14 percent above the 1934-43 average of 2,474,835 tons. It is the second largest crop of record, being 5 percent below the 1945 production of 2,972,900 tons.

The California crop is now placed at 2,683,000 tons compared with 2,670,000 tons indicated a month ago, 2,514,000 tons produced last year and the 10-year

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945as of
September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

(1934-43) average of 2,256,700 tons. The increase over the August indication is all in wine varieties, with table and raisin varieties unchanged. Maturity has been somewhat slow throughout the summer. Grapes have developed well but have been slow in arriving at the desired sugar content. Shipments of Thompson Seedless have been much heavier than a year ago, but for other varieties movement has not equalled that of 1944. Raisin growers are placing grapes on trays, and this operation will continue rapidly during the first 2 weeks of September. Wineries have been receiving clippings from table grape packs, but no large volume of wine grapes has been harvested. In Washington, hot, dry weather has been favorable to grapes. Dry-land grapes have had insufficient moisture for optimum yields but in the main irrigated sections, conditions have been ideal. Picking is just getting under way.

In the northeast, the important States of New York and Pennsylvania have prospects for very short crops, largely as a result of unfavorable spring weather. In the Finger Lakes and Erie areas of New York, most well-kept vineyards have some grapes but the clusters are scattered. The crop is maturing late this season, with early varieties now coloring. Harvest of Concord in the Erie area is not expected to become general until the first of October. In the Pennsylvania Erie belt, the crop is late, with a light crop in prospect.

In the North Central region, Ohio and Michigan have very short crops and the Missouri crop is below average. In Ohio, grapes "set" on second and third canes after the first growth was frozen back. Bunches are scattered and the number of grapes per bunch is small. In Michigan, the crop is late and very short, with much the same conditions as in Ohio. In Missouri, hot weather, insects and disease have reduced the crop. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, prospects are considerably below both last year and average.

CITRUS: The September 1 average condition of the U. S. orange crop from the bloom of 1945 is 71 percent compared with 80 percent on September 1 last year and 77 percent on September 1, 1943. Grapefruit condition was reported at 67 percent compared with 73 percent a year earlier and 62 percent on Sept., 1, 1943. California lemons, reported at 76 percent, are 2 points higher than a year earlier but are 3 points below September 1, 1943.

Conditions in Florida during August continued favorable for the 1945-46 citrus crops. Moisture was sufficient. Condition of both oranges and grapefruit is reported 3 points higher and tangerines 4 points higher than on August 1. Grapefruit harvest is expected to start in a small way about the middle of September.

In Texas, temperatures during most of August were excessively high and water supplies were again becoming critically short. However, the tropical hurricane of August 24-26 brought heavy rains to all districts and replenished moisture supplies. The center of the storm did not reach the citrus areas and except for slight wind damage in the Brownsville area, the storm caused little or no damage to citrus. Conditions are now generally favorable. Harvest of early oranges should begin in the early part of October and harvest of grapefruit by the middle of October.

Arizona citrus conditions are about average, as a whole, although prospects are varied because many groves have a poor set of fruit as a result of April frost damage.

California citrus prospects continue favorable. Groves are being well cared for and trees are in good condition.

CRANBERRIES: The 1945 prospective cranberry crop is placed at 644,100 barrels.

This compares with the small 1944 crop of 369,700 barrels, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 631,660 barrels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

September 1, 1945

In Massachusetts, the crop is placed at 470,000 barrels, compared with the extremely short crop last year of only 153,000 barrels, and the average of 423,400 barrels. Water supplies were generally adequate for protection against frost damage. Weather has been moderately favorable. Most bogs showed a heavy bloom, but carry only a medium to light set of fruit. Berries are large and fruit worm damage has been very light. Early Blacks are indicated to comprise over half or about the usual proportion of the crop. Howes are expected to account for more than a third and other varieties less than a tenth of production. New Jersey prospects are poor this year, because of dry weather and frosts early in the season and excessive rains later. The crop is estimated at 45,000 barrels -- 24 percent less than last year, 49 percent less than average, and the smallest crop for the State since 1902.

In Wisconsin the season is at least 3 weeks late, and harvest probably will not begin before the latter part of September. Water has been adequate, but the set of fruit is light and berries are small. Production is indicated at 80,000 barrels, compared with 115,000 last year, and 91,400 average. The Washington crop is estimated at 36,400 barrels -- 21 percent above last year, and 73 percent more than average. Considerable new and renovated acreage will be in production this year. There was no frost damage this spring and bogs have been well cared for, but a long, dry period has reduced prospects. Oregon expects a crop about equal to that of last year -- 12,700 barrels -- which is 72 percent above average. Picking should start the last week in September.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 71,000 tons, 23 percent less than the record 1944 crop, but 7 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. The main harvest was completed by September 1 with only a few late varieties remaining for harvest during September. The Michigan plum crop is turning out better than indicated on August 1. Production is now indicated to be 2,100 tons, which is only about one-third of last season's production and about two-fifths of average.

Prospective production of California dried prunes remains at 212,000 tons (dried basis) -- about one-third greater than the short 1944 production and 3 percent above the 10-year average. Harvest began in the coastal areas during August and should continue until late September. In the interior valleys harvest was just getting under way on September 1.

Prospective production of total prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is indicated to be 7 percent smaller than last month's forecast. The indicated crop this year is about average but 29 percent larger than the 1944 production. Prospects declined in western Washington during August largely because of hot, dry weather and production is well below average. A good crop still is in prospect for the eastern part of the State. Prospective production in eastern Oregon is indicated to be the same as reported on August 1. There has been some spider damage in the Milton-Freewater district but this has not been serious and a good crop is developing in that area. The season was late but harvest is now close to the peak. The Union County crop is varied and much lighter than last season. In western Oregon, prospects declined somewhat during August. The crop is very late and processing probably will not take any sizeable volume before mid-September. In some prune orchards of western Oregon considerable fruit has developed gummosis or a gumming condition, which is causing canners some concern. Idaho prune prospects declined somewhat during August because of dry, hot weather which caused an unusually heavy dropping of fruit. Harvest is now under way.

hsj

PECANS: On the basis of condition reports about September 1, the pecan crop is indicated at a record-high of 147,770,000 pounds, only slightly below the 148,331,000 pounds indicated a month ago. The 1944 production was 140,165,000 pounds and the 10-year (1934-43) average production was 97,346,000 pounds. During August, pecan prospects declined in Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina, but these declines were nearly offset by improved prospects in other States. The crop in the Texas coastal area was damaged by the hurricane of August 27. Loss of trees was not serious, but loss of nuts was rather extensive, since the path of the hurricane covered the important producing area of the district. Good rains during August improved prospects in other sections of Texas and in Oklahoma. The crop also showed improvement in Louisiana and Arkansas. Damage by the pecan-nut case-bearer has been reported in local sections of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Production of wild or seedling nuts is indicated at 82,248,000 pounds, compared with 58,010,000 pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Production of improved varieties is indicated at 65,522,000 pounds compared with an average of 39,336,000 pounds. About 44 percent of the total pecan crop is expected to be of improved types compared with 40 percent during the 10-year period 1934 through 1943.

APRICOTS: Estimated production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington, and Utah) is slightly larger than reported on August 1. Total tonnage is now placed at 211,600 tons - 40 percent smaller than the record 1944 crop, but only 2 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average.

In California, production is estimated at 177,000 tons (the same as on August 1) compared with 324,000 tons in 1944 and the 10-year average of 197,700 tons. A large portion of the crop was canned and quick frozen, but a relatively small tonnage moved to driers this season. The Washington crop, estimated at 23,700 tons, is slightly larger than reported on August 1 and 74 percent above the 10-year average, but 5 percent smaller than the 1944 production. Harvest was completed about August 10 under very favorable weather conditions. Total production in Utah is now placed at 10,900 tons, 5 percent above the August forecast, nearly double the 1944 production, and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 10-year average. A considerable tonnage of Utah apricots was left on the trees.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of walnuts is now indicated to be 65,700 tons, 5 percent less than the 1944 production, but 14 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. In California, walnuts have made good development. The September 1 indicated production of 60,000 tons is 3 percent larger than reported last month. There has been considerable hot weather in many walnut producing areas, but losses have not been serious. Walnut production in Oregon is estimated at 5,700 tons, the same as reported on August 1. Blight has been serious in some orchards, but for the State as a whole, is less than usual.

Estimated production of California almonds remains at 23,100 tons -- the largest of record. Early maturing varieties were being harvested in late August, but the main harvest of all varieties has not yet become general.

Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be 9 percent smaller than reported on August 1. Estimated production is now placed at 5,360 tons -- 17 percent smaller than the 1944 production, but 59 percent above the 10-year average. In Oregon, prospects declined in all producing areas during August. The growing season was unusually dry, and shedding of nuts was rather heavy in some orchards. Prospects in Washington still indicate a crop equal to last year's record production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date. September 1 condition, reported at 82 percent, is 1 point above last year and 3 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Harvest of figs for drying reached a peak September 1. The first crop of Black Missions was heavy and of good quality. The crop of Calimyrnas is very light because of unsatisfactory caprification. Adriatic and Kadota trees are carrying relatively good crops. A light crop of olives is in prospect. Olives carried a very heavy bloom, but the set was light because of cool weather at blossom time. The Manzanillo variety has better prospects than Mission or Queen type olives.

POTATOES: The Nation's potato crop continued to improve during August and September 1 conditions indicate a crop of 432,395,000 bushels. This prospective crop is more than 12 million bushels larger than the crop indicated on August 1 with most of the improvement occurring in the 18 surplus late States. Prospective production is 14 percent above the 1944 crop of 379,436,000 bushels and exceeds the 10-year (1934-43) average of 375,091,000 by 15 percent. Only in 1943, when 464,999,000 bushels were produced, has production been above the crop now in prospect. The cool summer, with plenty of moisture throughout practically all of the country, has been very favorable for potatoes. The September 1 prospective yield per acre is 152.1 bushels compared with the 147.7 bushels indicated on August 1 and the previous record-high yield of 139.6 bushels in 1943.

A prospective crop of 301,960,000 bushels is shown for the 18 surplus late States, compared with 291,641,000 bushels a month ago. In 1943, the year of the record high potato crop, production in these 18 States amounted to 328,581,000 bushels.

In the 3 eastern surplus late potato States, an improvement during August of about 2 million bushels is reported with only up-state New York showing reduced prospects. In Aroostook County, Maine, dry weather during the first three weeks in August checked damage from late blight. Beneficial rainfall was received the last week in August and on September 1 the moisture supply was favorable in most potato fields. Harvest of early varieties is about completed on Long Island and Green Mountains are now being dug. In up-state New York, prospects are irregular, with good potatoes where effective spray programs have been carried out.

Prospects improved during August in each of the 5 central surplus late States. The supply of moisture has been ample during practically all of the growing season. In North Dakota, digging has already started in some early fields around Grand Forks.

Of the 10 western late States, only in Washington -- where dry weather has hurt late potatoes on dry land -- is the prospective crop below the August 1 indication. Crop prospects improved in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Oregon during the past month. In Nebraska, the season has been extremely favorable and prospects are excellent. During August, crop prospects improved in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. In Oregon, the early crop in Malheur County yielded unusually well. The crops in the Klamath and Crook-Deschutes areas made a noticeable improvement in August. In Idaho, the crop made good progress during August. Hot weather has tended to dry the soil quickly but irrigation water has been adequate. In this group of States there is greater frost hazard than usual with much late planted acreage.

Production indicated on September 1 for the 12 other late States exceeds the August 1 indication by 7 percent. For the 5 New England States prospective production declined during August because of some dry weather in the Connecticut Valley. Each of the 5 central and 2 southwestern late States now have larger crops in prospect than were forecast a month ago.

The crop in the intermediate and early States was practically made by August 1 and the September 1 estimates for these States show little change from the August 1 forecast. Prospective production in the 7 intermediate States is placed at 32,991,000 bushels compared with the short 1944 crop of 22,747,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 32,168,000 bushels. Estimated production for the 11 early States and the early crop in California is 64,000,000 bushels. Average production in these States is 46,686,000 bushels and the 1944 crop was 57,725,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: Conditions continued favorable for sweetpotatoes during the past month and a prospective crop of 68,210,000 bushels is indicated on September 1. A crop of 67,133,000 bushels was estimated on August 1 and the 1944 production amounted to 71,651,000 bushels. The crop now in prospect is 2 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production although the 1945 acreage is 11 percent smaller than average. If the prospective yield of 95.8 bushels is realized, the 1945 yield will be the highest since 1929. Above-average yields are indicated for all States except Florida.

Yield prospects improved during August in all States except Iowa, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, California, Virginia, and Florida. Only in Virginia and Florida are the September 1 prospective yields lower than those indicated a month ago. The decline in the Virginia crop reflects further deterioration in the commercial crop. Wet weather throughout the eastern shore of Virginia caused heavy grass and weed growth and prevented sweetpotatoes from making normal development.

In New Jersey, continuous rains through July stimulated rapid vine growth but prevented adequate cultivation during the growing season. Acreages now being dug in Maryland are turning out good yields. In North Carolina, recent rains have caused heavy vine growth with only slight improvement in the prospective yields. The abundance of rainfall during July and August favored the sweetpotato crop in all parts of Georgia except the southeast, where too much moisture has caused some rotting in the ground. The early commercial crop in Baldwin County, Alabama, has produced good yields. Digging will soon begin in the Cullman County area, where prospects are also good. Growing conditions have been exceptionally good in Mississippi where the portion of the crop now being dug is for local markets and home consumption. In Louisiana, good yields are being harvested in all commercial areas. Harvest is active to heavy. However, continuous rains interfered with harvest in certain areas and some rot is reported.

BROOMCORN: On the basis of September 1 reports relating to condition and expected yield per acre, production of broomcorn is now estimated at 31,600 tons -- 200 tons more than was estimated on August 1. This production compares with 67,200 tons in 1944, and the average of 40,130 tons.

Yield prospects of broomcorn were indicated to be better on September 1 than on August 1 in Illinois, Kansas, and New Mexico, but poorer in Colorado, and unchanged in Oklahoma and Texas. The slight improvement for the United States is reflected in an expected increase of 2 pounds per acre over the August 1 indications. The prospective yield of 264 pounds per acre is 90 pounds less than the 1944 yield of 354 pounds and 17 pounds below the 10-year (1934-43) average yield of 281 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Rains that fell intermittently during the first 20 to 25 days of August in a number of broomcorn-producing areas benefited the growing crops. The soil in some sections, however, was still too dry for the proper development of broomcorn. Fear was expressed by growers that many of the late-planted crops would not mature before killing frosts occurred, and that the labor available would not be sufficient to harvest expeditiously some of the late broomcorn.

Harvesting of broomcorn is later this year than usual. It began in southern Texas early in June, but did not become general until about two weeks later. In the Lindsay, Oklahoma, district, harvesting began about July 10, became general a week or two later, and was expected to continue until killing frosts occur. Harvesting in Illinois, Kansas, and in the earlier-planted fields of Colorado started during the last week of August under rather favorable weather. Quality of the broomcorn in Texas and in the Lindsay, Oklahoma, district was affected by rains at harvest time, and much of the broomcorn there is discolored. The brush in Texas is probably longer than usual, while that in the Lindsay district, which was early, is shorter.

HOPS: A record large hop crop of 55,751,000 pounds is now indicated -- an improvement of about 1 percent over production prospects on August 1. All of the increase -- 597,000 pounds -- occurred in Oregon, there being no change in yield prospects in Washington and California. The 1945 crop is indicated to be 17 percent larger than the 47,695,000 pounds harvested in 1944 and 42 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 39,240,000 pounds.

In Oregon hops grown under irrigation are yielding well. In the non-irrigated areas, August weather was unusually dry and yields appear to be just about average. Harvest started much earlier than usual and harvesting of the late crop is now well under way. In Washington yield prospects vary considerably. Some of the first-year hops will not yield very well. Some of the old yards lack uniform stand and do not show up too well on yields. However, many acreages have exceptionally good prospects. Machines are being used for picking more extensively than ever and harvesting is well under way in the main producing areas. In California, the crop is in excellent condition and harvest is well along in the Sacramento Valley and started in the Coastal yards. Little mildew or insect damage has been reported this year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and for seed is indicated at 6,976,000 tons this year. This is the same as expected on August 1. If the current forecast is realized, it will be 13 percent above the 1944 production of 6,148,000 tons.

With good stands and a continuation of the generally favorable moisture situation, the crop in both Louisiana and Florida made satisfactory progress during August.

HAY: The total 1945 indicated crop of 104 million tons of hay is only 1 million tons less than the record-breaking crop of 105 million tons harvested in 1942. However, the farm carry-over last spring was large enough to make a total supply of 116½ million tons, which equals the previous record supply and is quite high in relation to the livestock to be fed.

This year has been one among the best for growing hay with an average yield of 1.42 tons per acre which is exceeded only by the 1.45 tons per acre in 1942. The third largest yield per acre was 1.36 tons in 1927. However, the same weather that made a high average yield possible also made harvesting and curing very difficult in many States and there is probably more weather-damaged and overripe hay than usual.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Indicated yields of all kinds of hay are individually above average in most of the States where they are important. Consequently, the total production of hay is near or above average in all States.

The wild hay crop is larger than average in each of the States in the Northwest where most of this kind is grown. The United States crop is expected to be close to 14 million tons, which would be about the same as last year and nearly 4 million tons larger than the 10-year average.

This year's production of alfalfa hay is estimated at nearly $33\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, even though in some places late cuttings will not be made or may perhaps be diverted to production of seed. Alfalfa generally made very good growth but frequent rains made curing very difficult in some areas, especially in the East. Less than 32 million tons of alfalfa hay were harvested in 1944 and the 10-year average production was 28.6 million tons.

Clover-timothy hay acreage has gradually increased from a low point following the drought years of the middle 30's and production is again nearly as large as that of alfalfa hay, more than 31 million tons being indicated for 1945. This would be 7 million tons more than the 10-year average and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons more than in 1944.

PASTURES: Farm pastures on September 1 were markedly better than a year ago and continued to furnish livestock an unusual abundance of green feed. For the country as a whole, pasture condition averaged 84 percent of normal, somewhat lower than the unusually good condition on September 1, 1942, but otherwise the highest for the date in 18 years. As shown by the pasture map on page 6, nearly all parts of the country shared good grazing conditions except for sections of the Southwest and Northwest and scattered areas through the central portion of the country.

In all States of the North Atlantic and East North Central regions and in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, September 1 pastures were markedly better than a year earlier. In this group the extent of improvement over last year ranged from 23 percentage points in Maine to as much as 62 points from the 1944 record low figure in New Jersey. Most of the area was suffering from severe drought on September 1 last year. As compared with the 1934-43 average for September 1, pasture conditions this year in most of these States were up from 12 to 23 points. Pastures were also much better than a year ago in the West South Central States which were also in the major drought area last year and in Colorado and Utah. The only States in which pasture condition was materially below September 1, 1944 were Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico.

Dry weather in August caused moderate declines in pasture condition in Missouri, North Dakota, Kansas, Ohio, and several New England States. In most of these States pastures were furnishing livestock unusually good feed a month ago and September 1 conditions were still well above average. Recent rains have been helpful in the Northeast but in most affected Midwestern sections weather in the first week of September was unfavorable for pastures.

Prospects for fall and winter feed on Western ranges are generally good. The Plains States report a good grass cover although some sections of Montana and the lower Plains States are dry. In New Mexico and Arizona ranges were much improved by August rains, but parts of southern and western Texas were still dry at the beginning of September. Condition of pastures and ranges in Washington and Oregon declined during August as the result of dry weather, but rains in early September provided much relief. In California, pastures and ranges were about average but somewhat better than on September 1 last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: August milk production, estimated at 11.1 billion pounds, showed about the usual seasonal decline of 10 percent from July but continued the record high level of output that has been in evidence all summer. As compared with last year, August production was up 8 percent, the greatest gain for any month this year. However, the severe drought in many important dairy sections a year ago held down milk flow at that time. In coming months, production will probably be much closer to last year's stepped up level of fall milk production. With fewer milk cows now on farms, production per cow must remain unusually high in the late months of 1945 to equal last year's total milk production in the fall and early winter.

Milk production to September 1 this year, at 87.4 billion pounds, exceeded last year's output for the same period by almost 4 billion pounds. Daily milk production per capita (including civilian and military population) in the first eight months averaged 2.58 pounds, the same as in 1942, higher than in any other year on the record covering more than a decade and a half, and 8 percent above the 1934-43 average. Production has been especially heavy in the late spring and late summer months, with excellent pastures and a record rate of concentrate feeding pushing milk production per cow to new high peak-season levels. In recent months, milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios, including dairy production payments, have been at record high or near record high levels for the current third of a century.

September 1 milk production per cow, as reported by crop correspondents, was higher than a year ago and well above the 10-year average for the date in all major geographic regions. In the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central areas, daily milk production per cow was about 10 percent above 1944 levels and from 9 to 12 percent above the September 1 average for the respective regions in the 1934-43 period. Except for southern New England and Michigan, this year's September 1 milk production per cow in every northern State east of the Great Plains was the highest for the date in the period dating from 1925. In the South Atlantic region, production per cow declined seasonally and was about 8 percent above the 10-year average for September 1. In the South Central group of States, production per cow declined more rapidly than usual during August but on September 1 was still 5 percent above average and 7 percent higher than a year ago. In the Western group of States, production per cow, with less than a usual seasonal decline, was 4 percent above last year's September 1 figure as compared with about the same level as a year earlier on August 1.

The proportion of milk cows reported milk on September 1, at 71.1 percent, was about 1 percentage point higher than a year ago, but otherwise the lowest for the date since 1932. In the East North Central and South Central regions, the percentage milked approached last year's very low level. In the West North Central group of States, where milk cow numbers have decreased sharply, the proportion milked was appreciably above last September 1 and slightly higher than on that date of 1943. In the South Atlantic and Western regions, the percentage of milk cows in production was below average, while in the North Atlantic area it was appreciably higher than in the past two years and slightly above average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,941,000,000 eggs in August -- 2 percent fewer than in August last year, but 33 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg produc-

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1945

tion reached a record high level for the month in the West North Central States, almost equaled the record in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States but fell considerably below the record high of last year in the North Atlantic and Western States. Production during the first 8 months of this year in the United States was 42,287,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent less than during the same period last year, but 35 percent above the 10-year average. The 8-months' production was below that of last year in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during August was 13.0 eggs, a record for the month, compared with 12.4 last year and 11.5 for the 10-year average. The rate in August was the highest of record for the month in all parts of the country except the West where it was exceeded only by the rates in August 1944 and 1937. The rate of lay during the first 8 months of this year was 115.8 eggs per layer on hand, compared with 112.6 last year and 103.9 for the 10-year average.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 303,794,000 birds during August -- 6 percent fewer than during August last year, but 19 percent more than the 10-year average. Numbers of layers decreased considerably less than usual from August 1 to September 1 this year. The decrease was less than half the decrease made in 1944, which indicates lighter culling in August this year than last.

There were 598,292,000 potential layers on farms September 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 6 percent less than the record number on September 1, 1943. The number exceeded the 5-year (1939-43) average by 12 percent. Numbers of potential layers on September 1 were above a year ago in the East North Central, West North Central and South Atlantic States, about the same as a year ago in the North Atlantic and South Central States and 3 percent below a year ago in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at 295,125,000 birds -- 10 percent more than a year ago, and 13 percent more than the 5-year average. Increases from a year ago were 15 percent in the West, 12 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States, 9 percent in the East North Central and 8 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Numbers on September 1 were from 6 to 22 percent above the 5-year average in all parts of the country except the West where they were 3 percent below. Although the West shows the largest relative increase in pullets this year numbers there are still below the 5-year average holdings.

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms on September 1 was 208,745,000 -- 46 percent more than a year ago but 7 percent less than the record high number on farms September 1, 1943. Huge increases in numbers of late hatched chicks were made in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago ranged from 33 percent in the South Atlantic to 76 percent in the North Atlantic States. However, only in the South Atlantic States did numbers of late chicks on farms September 1 exceed the previous record number on September 1, 1943. Of these late chicks 69 percent were purchased from commercial hatcheries and 31 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 61 percent purchased and 39 percent hatched on farms last year. Farmers purchased 66 percent more chicks after June 1 this year than in 1944 and they also hatched 16 percent more on their farms after June 1. The proportion of the late-hatched pullets that will enter laying flocks in the winter and spring will depend on egg prices this fall and winter.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E.North : Central	: W.North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1939-43	70,459	110,916	154,228	47,620	101,619	47,480	532,323
1944	77,343	121,101	178,933	52,644	112,514	49,376	591,911
1945	77,384	122,700	184,313	53,608	112,437	47,850	598,292

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Av. 1939-43	34,793	57,453	81,555	21,421	44,535	21,187	260,944
1944	35,832	59,849	91,937	21,058	42,149	17,860	268,685
1945	40,232	65,062	99,247	22,783	47,294	20,507	295,125

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1941	13,194	31,353	52,304	18,665	31,019	13,358	159,893
1942	15,079	29,601	47,640	19,351	30,251	14,815	156,737
1943	25,867	44,560	68,924	26,599	40,635	18,945	225,530
1944	14,450	26,945	44,063	21,058	26,309	9,679	142,504
1945	25,423	43,626	59,427	27,952	37,125	15,192	208,745

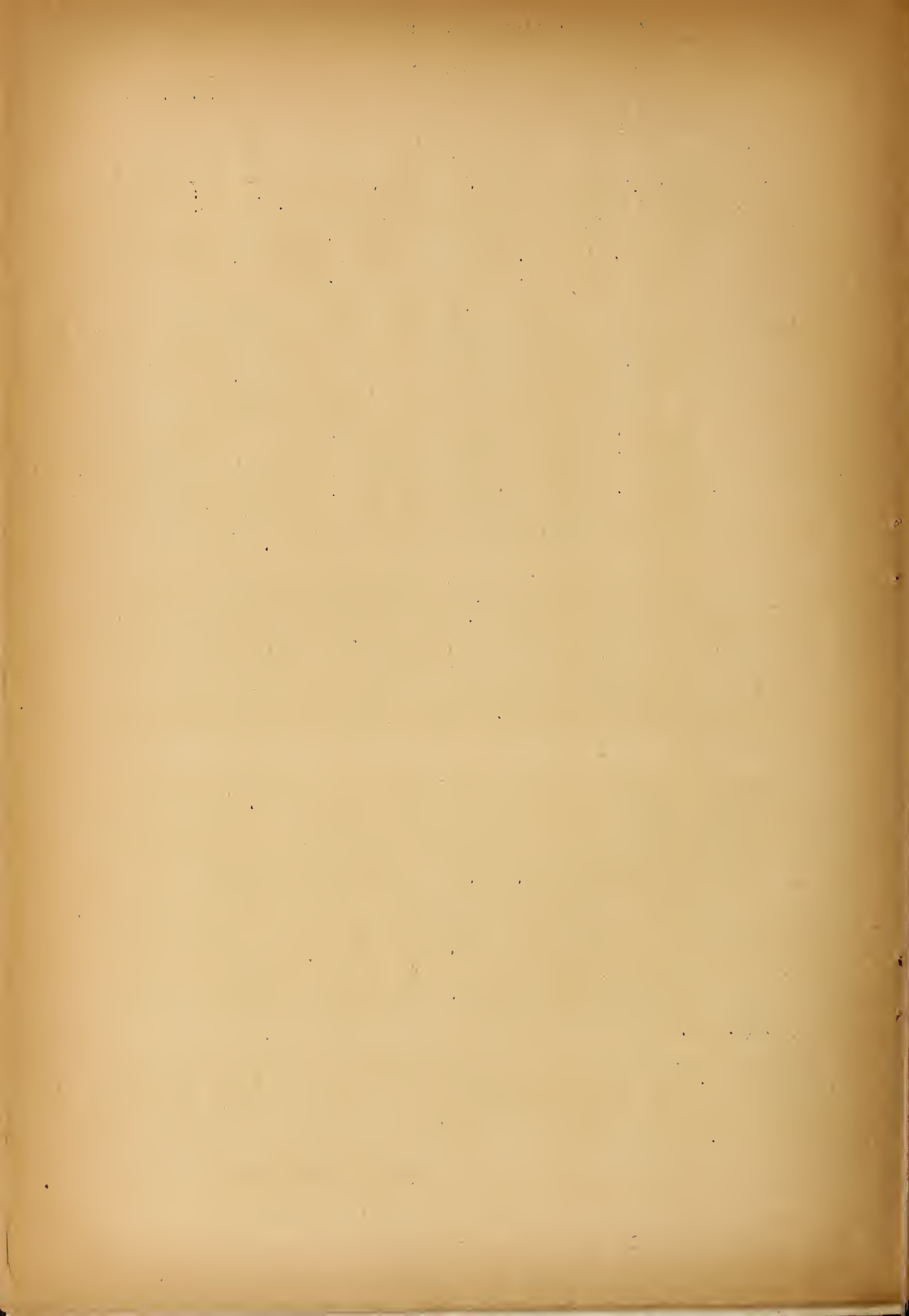
1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 40.8 cents per dozen, the highest for the month since 1920, compared with 33.0 a year ago and 23.6 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. Prices advanced 2.9 cents per dozen during the month ending August 15, compared with 1.8 cents last year and a 10-year average of 1.7 cents. Shell egg markets were very firm at the beginning of August, with supplies scarce at all levels of trading. This situation gradually gave way to increasing easiness until at the close of the month only the finest quality large fresh eggs brought O.P.A. ceiling prices. Lower qualities had dropped well below ceiling levels and under-grades, checks and dirties were difficult to move.

Chicken prices averaged 28.6 cents per pound live weight on August 15, the highest price for the month in 36 years of record, compared with 24.1 cents a year ago and 16.0 cents for the 10-year average. Marketings of live and dressed poultry through regular channels increased seasonally during August with a sharp upturn toward the close of the month, following termination of War Food Orders 142 and 125 and the suspension of W.F.O. 119. Poultry prices continued at ceiling levels during the month but ample supplies and lower prices are generally anticipated for the near future. Turkey prices in mid-August were the highest for the month in 12 years of record -- 33.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 30.7 cents a year ago and an average of 16.1 cents. The seasonal advance during the month was 0.4 cents, compared with an advance of 0.6 cents last year and the 10-year average advance of 0.1 cents. All turkeys moving into marketing channels in the major producing areas during August were for Army purchase under W.F.O. 106.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-August prices was \$2.91 per 100 pounds, compared with \$2.90 a month earlier and \$2.97 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on August 15 were considerably more favorable for poultrymen than a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

as of

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1945

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	36.0	2,722	2,553	2,484
Mass.	41.2	41.0	42.0	1,677	1,763	1,806
R.I.	37.5	32.0	40.0	326	288	360
Conn.	39.5	40.0	41.0	1,942	2,080	2,173
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	34.0	24,076	25,655	24,684
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	44.0	54,266	53,580	60,192
Ohio	43.8	38.0	50.0	152,119	142,956	180,600
Ind.	41.2	38.0	52.0	172,832	176,244	238,784
Ill.	42.6	45.0	47.0	349,054	403,695	408,994
Mich.	33.8	32.0	35.0	53,378	57,760	63,175
Wis.	35.8	43.5	38.0	84,991	116,536	102,828
Minn.	35.3	43.0	35.0	163,330	253,399	211,400
Iowa	44.2	54.0	48.0	436,342	607,608	529,296
Mo.	24.1	34.0	26.0	102,409	162,554	113,126
N.Dak.	17.4	29.0	22.0	19,280	36,250	26,664
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	29.0	47,634	140,292	115,275
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	33.0	115,032	329,855	282,414
Kans.	15.3	31.0	24.0	45,090	114,793	72,864
Del.	28.5	27.0	31.0	3,956	3,645	4,061
Md.	33.6	35.0	37.0	16,333	17,150	17,242
Va.	25.1	25.5	30.0	34,502	34,272	36,690
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	33.0	12,798	10,426	11,385
N.C.	19.9	22.0	24.5	47,516	51,524	54,512
S.C.	13.8	16.0	17.0	23,398	24,160	24,123
Ga.	10.4	11.5	13.5	43,561	40,802	46,467
Fla.	9.9	10.0	9.5	7,250	7,190	6,488
Ky.	24.7	24.0	30.0	66,321	67,080	77,130
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	26.0	64,820	59,950	65,884
Ala.	13.2	16.0	16.0	45,310	48,128	45,728
Miss.	15.1	16.0	19.5	44,412	42,224	48,886
Ark.	15.5	17.0	21.0	33,844	32,300	33,915
La.	15.2	15.0	20.0	23,297	18,870	23,400
Okla.	14.9	18.0	19.0	26,821	32,958	27,835
Tex.	15.6	14.0	17.0	77,427	69,622	70,176
Mont.	13.7	22.5	14.0	2,265	3,308	1,918
Idaho	42.8	51.0	50.0	1,823	1,581	1,450
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	17.0	1,734	1,260	1,649
Colo.	11.4	19.0	21.0	11,335	16,283	15,477
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	13.0	2,628	3,510	1,950
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	11.5	411	361	437
Utah	25.8	29.0	31.5	654	754	788
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	120	90
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	34.0	1,907	1,587	1,462
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,458	2,211	2,278
U.S.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,069,055

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945.

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	17.8	19.5	19.0	88	58	57
Pa.	18.1	20.0	20.0	188	180	180
Ind.	15.2	18.0	18.0	107	108	54
Ill.	17.0	20.0	24.0	356	160	192
Mich.	17.5	15.0	19.0	235	30	38
Wis.	16.7	21.5	25.0	978	688	700
Minn.	14.3	17.0	19.5	19,362	18,088	18,681
Iowa	14.0	14.5	19.0	332	130	76
N.Dak.	11.1	16.5	16.5	60,426	132,660	136,636
S.Dak.	8.8	13.0	17.0	17,327	34,502	47,821
Nebr.	8.5	11.0	18.0	1,545	935	1,404
Kans.	7.6	9.0	11.0	91	45	55
Mont.	12.7	18.0	12.5	30,193	48,078	30,712
Idaho	28.5	33.5	33.0	10,501	12,529	13,464
Wyo.	13.0	13.0	16.0	1,285	1,092	1,248
Colo.	14.4	15.0	19.0	3,531	2,310	3,021
N.Mex.	13.6	17.0	12.5	268	391	262
Utah	29.7	34.0	33.5	2,132	2,278	2,580
Nev.	25.6	27.0	27.0	330	324	351
Wash.	20.4	24.0	20.0	18,962	23,760	20,200
Oreg.	21.0	23.0	21.0	5,369	4,255	4,620
U.S.	13.3	17.2	17.0	173,756	282,641	282,388

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.9	17.0	18.0	1,118	697	558
N.Dak.	12.4	15.5	17.5	23,936	28,970	29,435
S.Dak.	9.8	11.0	16.5	4,276	2,266	2,920
3 States	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,913

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av.						
1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,832	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,923	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	524,000	243,065	246,622	33,730	104,853	1,152,270

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1945.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.1	37.0	38.0	3,933	3,515	3,040
N.H.	37.9	37.0	38.0	276	259	266
Vt.	31.6	31.0	30.0	1,662	1,395	1,200
Mass.	33.2	33.0	32.0	183	165	192
R.I.	30.9	30.0	32.0	43	30	32
Conn.	31.6	27.0	33.0	142	108	132
N.Y.	29.0	31.0	29.0	23,761	25,017	21,518
N.J.	30.0	31.0	24.0	1,346	1,209	912
Pa.	29.0	28.5	30.5	25,296	23,912	25,590
Ohio	33.8	33.0	43.0	40,285	37,224	52,890
Ind.	29.6	25.0	43.0	39,340	31,400	62,092
Ill.	34.2	32.0	48.0	118,622	101,984	165,216
Mich.	32.7	31.5	41.5	43,223	44,100	65,072
Wis.	33.4	43.0	50.0	80,256	118,938	149,350
Minn.	33.6	35.0	46.0	140,307	155,960	243,938
Iowa	33.4	30.0	41.0	182,260	144,270	222,794
Mo.	23.9	18.0	20.0	42,694	29,970	31,960
N.Dak.	24.1	34.5	34.0	40,050	82,041	83,266
S.Dak.	25.4	32.5	42.0	47,258	92,430	143,346
Nebr.	23.2	18.0	32.5	42,078	35,586	74,522
Kans.	24.1	18.0	18.5	37,770	28,098	21,090
Del.	29.0	29.0	32.0	78	116	128
Md.	29.4	30.0	33.0	1,052	1,170	1,221
Va.	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
W.Va.	21.8	22.0	25.0	1,694	1,430	1,625
N.C.	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	18.6	20.5	23.0	1,434	1,538	1,909
Tenn.	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	23.2	28.5	27.0	3,464	9,405	8,559
La.	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	29.5	39.0	31.0	10,362	15,717	11,749
Idaho	38.0	39.5	38.0	6,239	7,302	6,764
Wyo.	27.9	32.0	32.0	3,013	4,320	4,832
Colo.	28.9	29.0	34.0	4,578	5,452	6,698
N.Mex.	24.4	30.0	27.0	667	1,050	729
Ariz.	27.7	29.0	32.0	219	319	416
Utah	38.8	43.0	43.0	1,462	2,107	2,236
Nev.	37.9	42.0	41.0	181	252	287
Wash.	45.0	46.0	43.0	7,913	7,728	6,880
Oreg.	30.5	35.5	30.0	8,933	10,828	8,670
Calif.	29.8	30.0	31.0	4,376	5,310	5,115
U.S.	29.6	29.9	37.6	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,575,356

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

September 1, 1945

BARLEY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Maine	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	27.2	25.0	25.0	147	100	75
N.Y.	24.5	25.0	25.0	3,319	2,325	3,175
N.J.	26.6	28.0	30.0	124	196	180
Pa.	28.2	28.0	34.0	2,722	2,632	3,230
Ohio	24.4	25.0	30.0	732	475	660
Ind.	22.7	24.0	27.0	1,025	1,296	1,134
Ill.	25.6	25.0	25.5	2,983	1,500	1,096
Mich.	26.4	26.0	31.5	5,172	3,900	4,252
Wis.	28.7	26.5	38.0	19,589	5,062	3,534
Minn.	23.9	19.5	29.0	44,401	13,884	14,442
Iowa	23.9	18.5	28.0	8,979	259	84
Mo.	18.8	20.0	19.0	2,550	1,800	1,463
N.Dak.	18.3	22.5	24.0	33,018	59,062	57,336
S.Dak.	17.2	16.0	27.0	28,353	28,448	33,615
Nebr.	17.2	12.0	23.0	20,160	8,928	13,179
Kans.	13.6	17.0	17.5	10,294	14,348	6,948
Del.	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	24.3	25.0	24.5	193	225	245
N.C.	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/ 17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	22.5	23.0	22.5	1,250	1,932	1,462
Tenn.	18.5	19.0	18.0	1,093	1,862	1,872
Ala.	--	19.0	19.0	--	152	190
Miss.	--	32.0	28.0	--	416	504
Ark.	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	24.0	30.0	26.0	5,537	16,290	15,522
Idaho	34.3	37.0	36.0	7,580	12,728	12,384
Wyo.	25.7	27.5	27.5	1,963	3,162	2,998
Colo.	21.8	21.5	29.0	10,729	14,986	20,619
N.Mex.	23.4	28.0	26.0	362	896	650
Ariz.	31.7	38.0	33.0	1,159	2,812	2,508
Utah	42.3	46.0	45.5	3,997	7,038	7,052
Nev.	35.8	37.0	38.0	507	851	912
Wash.	34.6	37.5	35.0	4,881	8,550	7,175
Oreg.	29.6	34.5	29.0	5,497	7,142	6,670
Calif.	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U. S.	22.3	23.0	26.2	273,481	284,426	277,697

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

BUCKWHEAT

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre		Production		Indicated 1945		Indicated 1945	
	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Yield	Pro-	Yield	Pro-
	1934-43	cated	1934-43	cated	per	duction	per	duction
		1945		1945	acre		acre	
	Bushels		Thousand bushels		Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	--	--	--	--	16.0	96	--	--
Vt.	--	--	--	--	18.0	18	--	--
N.Y.	--	--	--	--	18.0	2,376	--	--
Pa.	--	--	--	--	20.0	2,460	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	19.0	304	--	--
Ind.	--	--	--	--	15.0	150	--	--
Ill.	24.4	27.0	26.0	46	27	26	17.0	119
Mich.	--	--	--	--	17.0	442	8.5	68
Wis.	--	--	--	--	16.0	400	13.5	122
Minn.	--	--	--	--	14.0	574	11.0	12,375
Iowa	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20	12.0	1,224
Mo.	15.7	21.0	17.0	981	1,617	1,020	4.5	58
N.Dak.	--	12.0	12.0	--	12	12	8.0	12,328
S.Dak.	8.9	17.0	13.0	1,022	2,091	962	10.5	4,568
Nebr.	11.1	19.5	17.0	1,786	2,244	1,428	8.0	16
Kans.	10.8	25.2	16.5	11,406	49,468	19,800	6.0	522
Md.	--	--	--	--	21.0	126	--	--
Va.	--	--	--	--	17.5	122	--	--
W.Va.	--	--	--	--	19.5	156	--	--
N.C.	--	30.0	23.0	--	60	46	15.0	60
Ky.	--	--	--	--	12.0	24	--	--
Tenn.	--	--	--	--	16.0	96	--	--
Ark.	12.8	16.0	15.5	150	144	108	--	--
La.	15.7	17.0	20.0	35	34	40	--	--
Okla.	9.9	14.4	13.0	7,316	12,915	9,451	2.5	88
Tex.	14.8	19.0	16.0	38,497	96,724	72,672	9.0	567
Mont.	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	1,232
Wyo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	5
Colo.	9.2	16.4	15.0	1,295	4,746	3,600	--	--
N.Mex.	11.8	15.5	10.0	2,234	5,560	1,730	--	--
Ariz.	30.2	34.0	32.0	856	2,176	1,696	19.0	304
Wash.	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	11
Oreg.	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5	23
Calif.	34.6	35.0	37.0	4,592	3,920	3,737	16.0	1,808
U.S.	13.7	19.9	16.0	70,310	181,756	116,348	9.1	35,345

RICE

BROOMCORN

State	Indicated 1945		State	Indicated 1945	
	Yield per	Production		Yield per	Production
	acre			acre	
	Bushels	1,000 bu.		Pounds	Tons
Arkansas	51.0	14,076	Illinois	550	1,900
Louisiana	40.0	22,880	Kansas	320	1,800
Texas	45.0	18,000	Oklahoma	280	9,100
California	67.0	16,884	Texas	305	5,500
			Colorado	260	10,100
			New Mexico	150	3,200
United States	47.9	71,840	United States	264	31,600

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of September 10, 1945
September 1, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	0.90	0.83	1.00	807	729	889
N.H.	1.11	1.05	1.20	386	354	406
Vt.	1.21	1.12	1.35	1,075	985	1,193
Mass.	1.43	1.18	1.60	502	404	552
R.I.	1.33	1.12	1.35	48	37	46
Conn.	1.43	1.10	1.55	403	307	437
N.Y.	1.32	1.45	1.50	5,177	5,687	5,934
N.J.	1.56	1.37	1.80	354	320	418
Pa.	1.32	1.44	1.50	3,046	3,216	3,412
Ohio	1.35	1.40	1.50	3,323	3,270	3,460
Ind.	1.28	1.26	1.40	2,508	2,577	2,639
Ill.	1.30	1.33	1.45	3,601	3,448	3,600
Mich.	1.32	1.32	1.40	3,424	3,376	3,541
Wis.	1.62	1.65	1.90	5,844	6,549	7,579
Minn.	1.53	1.55	1.65	4,432	4,679	4,645
Iowa	1.48	1.74	1.80	4,952	5,528	5,663
Mo.	1.03	1.10	1.20	2,937	3,481	3,815
N.Dak.	1.10	1.40	1.35	1,139	1,122	1,042
S.Dak.	1.02	1.56	1.50	772	917	872
Nebr.	1.33	1.94	1.95	1,497	2,028	2,020
Kans.	1.47	2.10	2.00	1,274	1,955	1,904
Del.	1.30	1.19	1.40	87	96	115
Md.	1.28	1.15	1.45	514	486	628
Va.	1.06	1.01	1.20	1,236	1,357	1,738
W.Va.	1.10	1.04	1.25	765	805	972
N.C.	.92	.92	1.00	1,003	1,121	1,309
S.C.	.71	.71	.80	427	410	475
Ga.	.55	.48	.55	645	688	788
Fla.	.55	.50	.50	59	64	64
Ky.	1.14	1.03	1.40	1,688	1,601	2,405
Tenn.	1.06	.85	1.30	1,995	1,601	2,690
Ala.	.74	.65	.75	699	716	732
Miss.	1.17	1.19	1.35	944	1,067	1,211
Ark.	1.02	1.05	1.20	1,075	1,266	1,399
La.	1.18	1.22	1.35	356	362	386
Okla.	1.20	1.41	1.45	936	1,331	1,308
Tex.	.96	.94	1.00	1,098	1,526	1,542
Mont.	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	2.15	2.12	2.30	2,184	2,148	2,291
Wyo.	1.35	1.43	1.45	768	761	790
Colo.	1.63	1.83	1.80	1,660	1,910	1,845
N.Mex.	2.11	2.31	2.30	354	458	465
Ariz.	2.39	2.42	2.40	539	783	720
Utah	2.03	2.20	2.24	1,000	1,140	1,136
Nev.	2.02	2.29	2.04	365	426	377
Wash.	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	1.84	1.88	1.95	1,598	1,627	1,714
Calif.	2.84	2.90	2.90	4,607	5,393	5,571
U.S.	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,639

hs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/			CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/			WILD HAY		
Indicated 1945			Preliminary 1945			Preliminary 1945		
State:	Yield	Production:	Yield	Production:	Yield	Production:	Yield	Production:
	per		per		per		per	
	acre		acre		acre		acre	
	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons
Maine	1.70	12	1.15	536	1.10	8		
N.H.	2.25	11	1.35	221	.90	6		
Vt.	2.25	40	1.50	807	1.00	7		
Mass.	2.50	48	1.80	367	1.10	11		
R. I.	2.20	2	1.50	22	.90	1		
Conn.	2.75	72	1.55	220	1.15	7		
N.Y.	1.95	852	1.55	4,433	1.00	47		
N.J.	2.45	172	1.50	162	1.35	18		
Pa.	1.95	569	1.45	2,562	1.00	18		
Ohio	2.00	904	1.40	2,299	.90	5		
Ind.	1.90	851	1.30	1,167	1.00	5		
Ill.	2.40	1,169	1.40	1,483	1.05	25		
Mich.	1.60	1,680	1.30	1,644	.90	20		
Wis.	2.50	2,080	1.75	5,101	1.20	180		
Minn.	2.05	2,038	1.60	1,771	1.15	1,523		
Iowa	2.50	2,000	1.55	3,381	1.30	131		
Mo.	2.60	829	1.00	1,000	1.25	190		
N.Dak.	1.50	272	1.30	5	.95	1,761		
S.Dak.	1.70	515	1.30	17	.80	2,354		
Nebr.	2.15	1,767	1.45	20	.85	2,774		
Kans.	2.20	1,637	1.25	45	1.20	742		
Del.	2.40	14	1.35	43	1.00	1		
MD.	2.25	99	1.35	398	1.00	2		
Va.	2.20	167	1.30	529	1.00	12		
W.Va.	2.10	113	1.25	498	.90	20		
N.C.	2.10	21	1.00	66	1.10	22		
S.C.	1.70	3	--	--	.85	7		
Ga.	2.10	10	.90	4	.90	29		
Ky.	2.20	499	1.30	547	1.00	35		
Tenn.	2.25	338	1.30	218	.95	44		
Ala.	1.60	11	.85	4	.85	37		
Miss.	2.60	208	1.25	8	1.15	80		
Ark.	2.20	187	1.20	22	1.15	186		
La.	2.35	59	1.05	16	1.30	36		
Okla.	2.25	742	--	--	1.25	664		
Tex.	2.75	440	--	--	1.05	261		
Mont.	1.70	1,183	1.60	325	.90	616		
Idaho	2.60	1,968	1.55	191	1.30	162		
Wyo.	1.70	537	1.35	142	.85	388		
Colo.	2.10	1,367	1.45	273	1.00	416		
N.Mex.	2.70	383	1.40	17	.60	11		
Ariz.	2.60	585	--	--	.90	3		
Utah	2.35	1,029	1.80	50	1.30	94		
Nev.	2.25	297	1.70	41	1.05	230		
Wash.	2.60	858	2.15	445	1.20	55		
Oreg.	2.60	684	1.80	198	1.15	278		
Calif.	4.10	4,112	1.85	65	1.35	232		
U. S.	2.30	33,434	1.47	31,363	.96	13,754		

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
September 1, 1945

State	PASTURE			SOYBEANS			COMPEAS		
	Condition September 1			Condition September 1			Condition September 1		
	Average:	1944	1945	Average:	1944	1945	Average:	1944	1945
	1934-43;			1934-43;			1934-43;		
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
Maine	73	55	78	--	--	--	--	--	--
N. H.	76	57	88	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	79	61	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	72	48	88	--	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	73	27	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	75	46	91	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	70	56	89	79	73	82	--	--	--
N.J.	71	30	92	87	61	91	84	84	98
Pa.	75	52	83	84	75	85	1/81	79	82
Ohio	76	53	78	83	71	86	--	--	--
Ind.	70	43	93	81	69	89	77	61	87
Ill.	71	61	87	82	80	86	74	66	79
Mich.	71	51	84	79	70	86	--	--	--
Wis.	68	54	90	81	82	91	--	--	--
Minn.	68	77	88	1/84	80	84	--	--	--
Iowa	72	92	92	84	86	88	--	--	--
Mo.	63	77	79	70	83	76	70	73	74
N.Dak.	60	87	81	--	76	84	--	--	--
S.Dak.	51	91	88	--	89	86	--	--	--
Nebr.	51	89	91	1/68	84	85	--	--	--
Kans.	55	91	81	63	87	79	62	89	85
Del.	76	58	96	85	67	97	60	50	95
Md.	72	56	94	85	81	90	84	76	93
Va.	84	60	92	84	76	90	80	75	82
W.Va.	81	56	84	86	69	87	83	60	85
N.C.	85	75	89	85	84	86	78	78	78
S.C.	74	65	85	75	74	80	73	69	79
Ga.	78	69	85	75	69	81	71	67	74
Fla.	84	85	84	--	--	--	75	76	75
Ky.	76	56	84	81	70	88	78	69	76
Tenn.	75	55	87	78	71	84	73	66	76
Ala.	78	77	78	75	70	81	70	72	71
Miss.	72	78	87	76	73	84	70	70	75
Ark.	61	69	84	69	73	82	64	63	74
La.	77	73	89	79	75	83	69	59	72
Okla.	53	76	82	59	78	77	58	77	79
Tex.	62	62	73	1/70	58	69	65	56	77
Mont.	65	87	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	77	77	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	71	87	94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	64	80	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	65	76	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	79	79	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	69	73	91	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	83	86	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	68	62	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	71	68	73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	78	72	78	--	--	--	--	--	--

U.S.	68	70	84	80	77	86	70	67	77
------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1/ Short-time average

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1944	Indi-	Average	1944	Indicated	
	: 1934-43 :	: 1944 :	: harvest :	: 1934-43 :	: cated :	: 1934-43 :	: 1944 :	: 1945 :	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	491	1,321	1,189	19.3	17.0	21.0	9,889	22,457	34,969
Ind.	670	1,403	1,432	17.2	16.5	20.0	11,894	23,150	28,640
Ill.	1,920	3,400	3,564	20.1	21.0	21.0	39,010	71,400	74,844
Mich.	57	110	110	14.4	14.5	16.5	837	1,595	1,815
Wis.	22	49	41	14.1	15.0	16.5	319	735	676
Minn.	72	263	380	14.4	16.5	16.0	993	4,340	6,080
Iowa	732	2,129	1,905	17.8	20.0	20.0	13,783	42,580	38,100
Mo.	186	606	718	11.0	17.5	15.0	2,397	10,605	10,770
Kans.	57	221	275	8.8	15.0	10.5	605	3,315	2,888
Va.	50	63	102	13.4	15.0	15.5	680	945	1,581
N.C.	170	196	174	11.4	10.5	12.0	1,922	2,058	2,088
Ky.	31	60	65	11.6	13.0	13.5	375	780	878
Tenn.	30	72	77	8.7	14.5	17.0	302	1,044	1,309
Miss.	64	92	87	9.6	12.5	14.0	721	1,150	1,218
Ark.	94	233	250	11.6	15.5	15.5	1,139	3,612	3,875
Other States	166	284	227	11.2	10.9	12.6	1,866	3,097	2,858
U.S.	4,812	10,502	10,596	17.6	18.4	19.1	86,732	192,863	202,589

HOPS						
State	Yield per acre			Production ^{1/}		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	: 1934-43 :	: 1944 :	: 1945 :	: 1934-43 :	: 1944 :	: 1945 :
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,822	1,750	1,880	10,996	16,975	21,996
Oreg.	869	925	950	18,069	17,112	18,905
Calif.	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
U. S.	1,157	1,303	1,373	39,240	47,695	55,751

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/					PEACHES			
Area and State	Production 2/				State	Production 2/		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945		Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels			
East. States:								
N. Atl.								
Maine	600	704	912	216	N. H.	12	21	8
N. H.	733	767	778	193	Mass.	44	48	30
Vt.	561	722	513	132	R. I.	15	20	8
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	574	Conn.	106	129	106
R. I.	271	281	268	76	N. Y.	1,258	1,824	1,692
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	555	N. J.	954	1,193	976
N. Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	3,510	Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
N. J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,221	Ohio	732	1,095	750
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	3,380	Ind.	296	674	665
N. Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	9,857	Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,722
S. Atl.					Mich.	2,305	3,600	3,690
Del.	1,034	499	870	330	Iowa	77	20	34
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	795	Mo.	695	315	1,030
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,530	3,330	Nebr.	20	1	24
W. Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625	Kans.	87	15	70
N. C.	1,078	499	1,782	315	Del.	365	605	192
S. Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,395	Md.	391	602	298
East. States	52,725	35,736	58,392	16,252	Va.	1,110	2,150	536
Cent. States:					W. Va.	345	690	300
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	1,230	N. C.	1,892	2,698	2,172
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	1,012	S. C.	2,039	2,460	5,760
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,623	Ga.	4,997	4,590	3,091
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,750	Fla.	82	121	114
Wis.	666	862	805	339	Ky.	619	878	1,273
Minn.	206	172	182	130	Tenn.	1,134	686	1,862
Iowa	253	42	80	68	Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Mo.	1,404	968	660	817	Miss.	886	1,105	1,418
Nebr.	272	34	84	30	Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,967
Kans.	735	260	279	306	La.	298	390	422
N. Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	8,305	Okla.	477	286	734
S. Cent.					Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,774
Ky.	285	280	185	289	Idaho	210	442	423
Tenn.	304	198	351	378	Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,346
Ark.	753	563	568	312	N. Mex.	106	122	150
S. Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	979	Ariz.	62	60	22
Cent. States	22,168	15,489	19,995	9,284	Utah	551	850	900
West. States:					Nev.	5	8	6
Mont.	325	258	400	317	Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,610
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,610	Oreg.	416	606	488
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275	Calif.	23,389	34,044	32,045
N. Mex.	731	847	760	684	Clingstone 3/	14,430	20,501	19,877
Utah	412	550	629	413	Freestone	8,959	13,543	12,168
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,840				
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,660				
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	8,925				
West. States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,724				
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	68,260	U.S.	57,201	75,963	82,420

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS				GRAPES			
State	Average: 1934-43:	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Average: 1934-43:	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels				Tons		
Maine	7	10	2	Mass.	415	250	200
N.H.	9	10	2	R.I.	210	200	100
Vt.	3	3	3/	Conn.	1,300	900	700
Mass.	55	48	12	N.Y.	58,890	59,300	35,600
R.I.	7	7	2	N.J.	2,540	2,600	1,200
Conn.	64	77	53	Pa.	17,530	19,500	7,300
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336	Ohio	22,760	24,400	5,000
N.J.	58	52	36	Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,600
Pa.	513	464	126	Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,600
Ohio	500	373	260	Mich.	41,600	34,000	8,300
Ind.	267	157	156	Wis.	445	600	450
Ill.	517	335	378	Iowa	3,340	3,100	2,900
Mich.	1,114	1,193	249	Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,400
Iowa	104	55	56	Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Mo.	354	175	350	Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,300
Nebr.	26	10	12	Del.	1,430	1,200	450
Kans.	131	63	116	Md.	425	250	100
Del.	6	7	4	Va.	1,930	1,800	350
Md.	61	52	21	W.Va.	1,175	1,300	350
Va.	349	428	92	N.C.	6,150	6,600	4,200
W.Va.	76	132	36	S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
N.C.	317	354	402	Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
S.C.	128	160	198	Fla.	635	600	600
Ga.	347	500	508	Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,300
Fla.	136	176	148	Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,200
Ky.	223	135	292	Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,400
Tenn.	286	188	499	Ark.	8,430	10,600	5,100
Ala.	291	312	437	Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,900
Miss.	360	354	419	Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,100
Ark.	172	228	231	Idaho	530	450	500
La.	163	245	216	Colo.	510	600	500
Okla.	143	96	203	N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,100
Tex.	403	502	509	Ariz.	920	1,500	1,000
Idaho	59	69	69	Utah	840	800	800
Colo.	135	157	244	Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,800
N.Mex.	47	50	51	Wash. D.C.	2,100	2,300	2,400
Ariz.	10	10	5	Calif., all	12,256,700	2514,000	2,683,000
Utah	127	170	226	Wine var.	540,000	563,000	541,000
Nev.	4	6	3	Table var.	415,000	513,000	531,000
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,235	Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,338,000	1,611,000
Bartlett	4,420	6,285	6,455	Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Other	1,841	1,730	1,780	Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,552				
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,088				
Other	2,167	2,560	2,464				
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,085				
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,543				
Other	1,229	1,250	1,542				
U.S.	28,616	31,956	32,831	U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,812,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	:	Condition September 1 1/				
and	: Average	:	:	:	:	
State	: 1934-43	:	1942	1943	1944	1945
<hr/>						
Percent						
<hr/>						
ORANGES:						
California, all	75	73	80	83	76	
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	72	84	74	80	
Valencias	74	73	77	88	74	
<hr/>						
Florida, all	71	74	72	76	64	
Early & Midseason	3/70	75	73	76	64	
Valencias	3/69	73	71	75	64	
<hr/>						
Texas, all 2/	66	75	73	80	79	
Arizona, all 2/	74	70	82	84	73	
Louisiana, all 2/	72	80	65	83	69	
<hr/>						
5 States	73	73	77	80	71	
<hr/>						
TANGERINES:						
Florida	60	76	49	74	59	
<hr/>						
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	62	68	59	71	60	
Seedless	3/63	68	68	71	62	
Other	3/55	68	54	70	58	
<hr/>						
Texas, all	59	75	60	75	74	
Arizona, all	74	50	85	76	76	
California, all	74	73	80	79	80	
Desert Valleys	--	77	81	83	80	
Other	--	70	79	77	80	
<hr/>						
4 States	63	70	62	73	67	
<hr/>						
LEMONS:						
California	74	75	79	74	76	
<hr/>						
LIMES:						
Florida	69	74	78	74	78	

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/					Indicated 1945
	Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944		

T o n s					
Fresh Basis					
APRICOTS:					
California	197,700	204,000	80,000	324,000	177,000
Washington	13,620	21,000	15,400	25,000	23,700
Utah	4,095	3,100	10,100	5,900	10,900
3 States	215,415	228,100	105,500	354,900	211,600

PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	2,100
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000

PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	24,600
Washington, all	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	26,000
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	8,800
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	91,600
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	16,800
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	74,800

Dry Basis 2/					
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
Percent				Tons		

FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	79	81	82	2/28,350	2/35,200	--
Not dried)				13,650	19,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	56	49	33	41,100	42,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	60,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,310	6,800	5,700
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	65,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,394	5,600	4,500
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	860
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	5,360
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	60	72	63	1,873	5,200	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	2/ 13	10	12	537	480	618
Missouri	32	25	60	853	750	1,800
North Carolina	2,092	2,070	2,402	304	230	328
South Carolina	2,080	2,132	2,937	341	463	559
Georgia	18,306	28,140	32,802	3,232	5,360	6,248
Florida	1,919	2,856	2,584	1,369	2,244	1,723
Alabama	6,069	7,885	9,256	1,567	1,615	1,896
Mississippi	3,351	4,980	5,103	2,569	3,320	3,402
Arkansas	556	504	756	3,029	3,696	4,284
Louisiana	2,125	3,744	2,860	5,663	10,656	8,140
Oklahoma	855	1,400	2,250	16,105	12,600	20,250
Texas	1,940	5,400	4,500	22,440	39,600	33,000
12 States	39,336	59,146	65,522	58,010	81,019	82,248

State	All varieties		
	Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43		1945
Thousand pounds			
Illinois	549	490	630
Missouri	885	775	1,860
North Carolina	2,396	2,300	2,730
South Carolina	2,422	2,600	3,496
Georgia	21,538	33,500	39,050
Florida	3,288	5,100	4,307
Alabama	7,636	9,500	11,152
Mississippi	5,920	8,300	8,505
Arkansas	3,585	4,200	5,040
Louisiana	7,788	14,400	11,000
Oklahoma	16,960	14,000	22,500
Texas	24,380	45,000	37,500
12 States	97,346	140,165	147,770

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. 2/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production		
	Average	1943	Indicated
	1934-43		1945
Barrels			
Massachusetts	423,400	492,000	470,000
New Jersey	88,400	62,000	45,000
Wisconsin	91,400	102,000	80,000
Washington	21,070	24,000	36,400
Oregon	7,390	7,900	12,700
5 States	631,660	687,900	644,100

POTATOES 1/						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
and	Average:	1944	Indicated:	Average:	1944	Indicated
STATE	1934-43:	1945	1945	1934-43:	1945	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	281	268	290	46,102	53,868	61,190
New York, Long Island	224	155	270	11,316	10,695	18,900
New York, Up-State	106	125	100	17,279	15,750	11,700
Pennsylvania	120	116	114	22,318	19,140	17,670
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	197.9	97,015	99,453	109,460
Michigan	99	108	110	23,669	18,360	18,700
Wisconsin	83	84	100	17,542	11,844	13,000
Minnesota	82	82	105	20,360	15,334	16,695
North Dakota	96	125	125	13,249	20,875	22,125
South Dakota	61	75	85	2,016	2,550	2,805
5 Central	89.1	98.7	109.6	76,836	68,963	73,325
Nebraska	112	120	180	9,078	8,400	11,520
Montana	98	120	115	1,700	2,520	2,415
Idaho	224	225	225	28,910	36,675	43,650
Wyoming	113	155	175	1,954	2,170	2,450
Colorado	169	211	195	14,033	18,779	19,305
Utah	160	158	180	2,194	2,765	3,366
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	205	8,713	10,340	11,685
Oregon	183	220	210	7,289	10,340	11,340
California 1/	280	270	290	9,473	10,530	12,760
10 Western	180.2	201.7	209.3	83,753	103,063	119,175
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	168.6	257,604	271,479	301,960
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	165	1,270	1,064	1,122
Vermont	134	133	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	130	2,474	3,120	3,120
Rhode Island	186	190	190	837	1,235	1,311
Connecticut	168	160	165	2,805	3,408	3,580
5 New England	150.6	146.8	149.0	9,327	10,483	10,621
West Virginia	88	60	98	3,012	2,040	2,940
Ohio	105	83	115	11,318	5,810	7,245
Indiana	102	89	135	5,576	3,115	4,455
Illinois	80	60	95	3,226	1,800	2,660
Iowa	88	65	120	5,505	2,470	4,320
5 Central	95.5	73.6	113.8	28,638	15,235	21,620
New Mexico	74	85	75	340	425	338
Arizona	143	220	210	327	1,342	1,365
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	154.8	668	1,767	1,703
TOTAL 12	104.9	94.9	124.7	38,633	27,485	33,944
30 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	162.8	296,237	298,964	335,904
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	181	9,633	8,804	13,032
Delaware	98	62	110	424	273	429
Maryland	104	89	115	2,612	1,824	2,231
Virginia	119	83	124	9,770	5,976	8,556
Kentucky	78	58	97	3,605	2,494	4,171
Missouri	88	62	88	3,844	2,232	2,992
Kansas	84	52	79	2,279	1,144	1,580
TOTAL 7	113.1	84.6	126.3	32,168	22,747	32,991
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	129.4	139.1	158.7	328,406	321,711	368,895
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1944	Indicated:	Average:	1944	Indicated
	1934-43:	1945	1945	1934-43:	1945	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	101	82	117	8,778	6,970	8,424
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	84	3,203	2,464	3,444
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	58	2,676	3,498	2,958
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	123.0	46,686	57,725	64,000
TOTAL U.S.	124.0	130.4	152.1	375,091	379,436	432,895
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1944	Indicated:	Average:	1944	Indicated
	1934-43:	1945	1945	1934-43:	1945	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	150	2,116	2,400	2,400
Ind.	95	125	125	287	225	225
Ill.	85	85	88	358	382	352
Iowa	85	100	100	204	200	250
Mo.	87	100	95	798	800	665
Kans.	102	140	135	327	406	513
Del.	124	155	150	493	465	450
Md.	145	160	170	1,134	1,280	1,360
Va.	113	120	115	3,801	3,960	3,795
N.C.	101	115	107	8,235	8,970	7,490
S.C.	84	98	100	5,119	7,056	6,200
Ga.	74	88	88	8,018	8,272	8,272
Fla.	67	70	66	1,308	1,400	1,188
Ky.	83	90	90	1,503	1,440	1,440
Tenn.	90	96	100	4,427	4,128	3,300
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	103	6,499	6,248	6,592
Ark.	72	85	85	2,122	1,955	1,615
La.	70	75	82	7,352	8,100	9,758
Okla.	66	80	90	792	1,040	900
Tex.	74	75	90	4,318	5,025	4,500
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U.S.	84.2	92.9	95.8	67,059	71,651	68,210

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

INDICATED 1945				INDICATED 1945			
Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre Lb.	Production Thous. lb.	Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre Lb.	Production Thous. lb.
FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,050	111,300	INDIANA (dark):	35	1,000	200
North Carolina	11	1,050	291,900	Kentucky	35	1,000	20,100
Total Old Belt	11	1,050	403,200	Tennessee	35	975	4,875
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,150	405,950	Total One Sucker	35	995	25,175
North Carolina	13	1,250	103,750	Total Green River (Ky.)	36	1,000	15,000
South Carolina	13	1,130	135,600	Virginia Sun-cured	37	825	2,888
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,179	239,350	Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	983	43,063
Georgia	14	1,130	108,430	CIGAR FILLER:			
Florida	14	830	16,500	Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,450	51,620
Alabama	14	850	255	Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,050	5,570
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,078	125,335	Total cigar filler	41-44	1,397	57,250
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,111	1,173,835	CIGAR BINDER:			
FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	940	14,288	Massachusetts	51	1,570	157
Kentucky	22	925	7,400	Connecticut	51	1,600	13,120
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600	Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,600	13,277
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,000	32,000	Massachusetts	52	1,600	7,680
Kentucky	23	925	9,712	Connecticut	52	1,550	3,410
Tennessee	23	1,000	2,400	Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,584	11,090
Total Paducah	23	939	12,112	New York	53	1,300	1,040
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	925	92	Pennsylvania	53	1,570	471
Total fire-cured	21-24	972	58,492	Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,374	1,511
AIR-CURED (light):							
Ohio	31	1,000	16,000	Southern Wisconsin	54	1,500	17,850
Indiana	31	1,200	14,160	Wisconsin	55	1,500	17,550
Missouri	31	925	7,400	Minnesota	55	1,200	840
Kansas	31	900	270	Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,483	18,390
Virginia	31	1,450	21,460	Georgia	56	900	90
West Virginia	31	950	3,420	Florida	56	900	180
North Carolina	31	1,350	18,900	Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	270
Kentucky	31	1,050	392,700	Total cigar binder	51-56	1,522	52,386
Tennessee	31	1,100	95,700	CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Alabama	31	900	90	Massachusetts	61	900	1,260
Total Burley	31	1,078	570,100	Connecticut	61	950	6,460
Southern Maryland	32	600	23,100	Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	941	7,720
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	1,044	593,200	Georgia	62	1,075	645
MISCELLANEOUS:							
				Florida	62	1,100	2,530
				Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175
				Total cigar wrapper	61-62	982	10,895
				Total cigar types	41-62	1,403	130,573
				MISCELLANEOUS:			
				Louisiana Perique	72	550	165
				ALL	ALL	1,097	1,999,328
				United States			

TOBACCO

Indicated 1945			Indicated 1945		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds		Pounds	Thousand pounds
Mass.	1,444	9,097	Va.	1,075	149,936
Conn.	1,337	22,990	W.Va.	950	3,420
N.Y.	1,300	1,040	N.C.	1,127	820,500
Pa.	1,451	52,091	S.C.	1,130	135,600
Ohio	1,013	21,670	Ga.	1,129	109,215
Ind.	1,197	14,360	Fla.	858	19,310
Wis.	1,500	35,400	Ky.	1,040	445,004
Minn.	1,200	840	Tenn.	1,077	127,575
Mo.	925	7,400	Ala.	862	345
Kans.	900	270	La.	550	165
Md.	600	23,100	U.S.	1,097	1,999,328

SUGAR BEETS

Indicated 1945			Indicated 1945		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Short tons	1,000 Short tons		Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Ohio	10.5	220	Colo.	14.5	2,175
Mich.	8.0	640	Utah	15.0	495
Nebr.	12.0	708	Calif.	16.5	1,568
Mont.	12.0	984	Other States	12.6	1,338
Idaho	15.5	837	U.S.	13.2	9,403
Wyo.	12.5	438			

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

Yield of cane per acre				Production		
State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Short tons			1,000 Short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.0	4,925	5,349	5,962
Florida	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,032	750	940	87	38	47
Vermont	630	600	580	16	6	6
New York	855	630	750	1,232	731	765
Michigan	839	630	760	4,509	4,158	4,210
Wisconsin	517	575	650	20	17	6
Minnesota	467	660	600	20	40	36
Total N. E.	--	631	758	--	4,990	5,070
North Dakota	--	500	500	--	10	5
South Dakota	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebraska	1,178	1,250	1,400	321	588	672
Montana	1,230	1,200	1,250	274	240	212
Wyoming	1,216	1,375	1,325	729	1,251	1,100
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,550	1,731	2,088	1,720
Washington	3/ 1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oregon	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N. W.	--	1,364	1,419	--	4,241	3,760
Kansas	3/ 317	420	--	4	4	--
Texas	--	200	200	--	4/ 10	4/ 8
Colorado	488	580	640	1,574	2,088	2,003
New Mexico	337	350	210	661	840	464
Arizona	466	425	475	56	64	66
Utah	676	680	640	33	48	32
Total S. W.	--	486	462	--	3,054	2,573
California, Lima	1,344	1,296	1,350	2,091	2,203	2,403
California, Other	1,199	1,045	1,050	2,544	1,640	1,564
Total California	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
United States	872	784	845	15,942	16,128	15,370

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED			PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/		
State	Indicated 1945		State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per	Production		Yield per	Production
	acre	Thous. pounds		acre	Thous. bags 2/
Va.	1,150	188,600			
N. C.	1,125	351,000	Wis.	800	24
Tenn.	775	6,200	N. Dak.	900	90
Total			Mont.	1,200	336
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,128	545,800	Idaho	1,080	1,652
S. C.	650	26,000	Wyo.	1,200	24
Ga.	700	734,300	Colo.	900	279
Fla.	630	70,560	Wash.	1,200	3,000
Ala.	700	320,600	Oreg.	1,050	388
Miss.	500	13,000	8 States	1,127	5,793
Total			1/ In principal commercial producing		
(S. E. area)	691	1,164,460	States. Includes peas grown for seed		
Ark.	400	4,800	and cannery peas harvested dry.		
La.	400	2,400	2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).		
Okla.	580	147,900			
Tex.	500	393,000			
Total (S.W. area)	517	553,100			
U. S.	699	2,263,360			

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly Total				Daily average per capita		
	Average	1944	1945	1945	Average	1944	1945
	1934-43			1944	1934-43		
		Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds	
July	10,697	11,570	12,363	107	2.63	2.70	2.85
August	9,665	10,322	11,136	108	2.38	2.41	2.57
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	76,088	83,566	87,437	104.6	2.39	2.49	2.58

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	September 1			State	September 1		
and	Average	1944	1945	and	Average	1944	1945
Division	1934-43			Division	1934-43		
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	15.4	18.1	18.1	Md.	15.7	16.2	17.0
N.H.	15.4	16.5	17.6	Va.	13.6	14.0	14.2
Vt.	14.3	15.2	15.8	W. Va.	13.7	13.5	15.2
Mass.	17.9	18.5	19.6	N.C.	13.1	13.7	13.7
Conn.	18.6	17.6	19.0	S.C.	11.0	11.1	11.4
N.Y.	16.8	17.3	19.6	Ga.	9.1	9.1	8.7
N.J.	19.8	20.1	21.1	S. Atl.	12.32	13.06	13.30
Pa.	17.4	16.8	18.4	Ky.	13.4	12.4	14.3
N. Atl.	17.04	17.27	18.97	Tenn.	12.0	12.1	13.1
Ohio	16.2	15.9	17.2	Ala.	8.9	9.1	9.5
Ind.	15.4	15.3	17.2	Miss.	7.4	7.8	8.5
Ill.	15.2	15.3	16.7	Ark.	8.7	9.3	9.3
Mich.	17.6	17.6	19.2	Okla.	10.2	9.8	10.6
Wis.	16.1	15.4	17.4	Tex.	8.9	7.6	8.8
E.N. Cent.	16.05	15.78	17.44	S. Cent.	9.88	9.69	10.33
Minn.	13.7	13.2	14.7	Mont.	15.0	15.5	15.9
Iowa	14.1	14.0	16.3	Idaho	18.5	18.6	17.6
Mo.	11.2	12.5	13.0	Wyo.	14.2	15.0	16.6
N. Dak.	13.1	12.6	14.1	Colo.	14.1	14.3	15.1
S. Dak.	11.4	11.8	13.4	Utah	16.1	17.2	17.7
Nebr.	13.3	13.3	14.4	Wash.	18.2	18.4	19.0
Kans.	12.2	12.6	13.4	Oreg.	16.4	16.9	17.4
W.N. Cent.	12.82	12.95	14.32	Calif.	18.7	20.5	20.8
				West.	16.48	17.14	17.83
				U.S.	13.84	13.93	15.12

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1945

September 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during August :		100 layers		During August		Jan. to Aug. incl.	
Division:	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions		Millions	
Me.	1,730	1,939	1,510	1,525	26	30	275	274
N.H.	1,745	1,710	1,522	1,445	27	25	257	249
Vt.	834	734	1,469	1,621	12	12	133	126
Mass.	3,920	4,380	1,476	1,562	58	68	655	665
R.I.	366	352	1,445	1,442	5	5	55	53
Conn.	2,350	2,546	1,500	1,376	35	35	337	324
N.Y.	10,707	8,808	1,420	1,494	152	132	1,613	1,397
N.J.	4,942	4,083	1,367	1,420	68	58	721	639
Pa.	14,230	11,811	1,336	1,373	190	162	2,072	1,807
N.Atl.	40,824	36,363	1,404	1,449	573	527	6,118	5,534
Ohio	14,476	13,944	1,336	1,432	193	200	2,165	2,098
Ind.	9,871	10,233	1,277	1,407	126	144	1,571	1,533
Ill.	15,767	14,840	1,197	1,240	189	184	2,208	2,122
Mich.	6,737	7,786	1,389	1,445	122	113	1,309	1,243
Wis.	12,907	11,790	1,376	1,407	178	166	1,834	1,742
E.N.Cent.	61,808	58,593	1,307	1,377	808	807	9,087	8,738
Minn.	18,378	18,387	1,392	1,457	256	268	2,842	2,891
Iowa	21,942	21,478	1,327	1,383	291	297	3,402	3,355
Mo.	16,346	15,243	1,265	1,327	207	202	2,446	2,307
N.Dak.	3,953	4,038	1,308	1,330	52	54	542	542
S.Dak.	6,440	5,979	1,293	1,345	83	80	889	856
Nebr.	10,231	10,333	1,252	1,327	128	137	1,570	1,602
Kans.	11,760	11,617	1,240	1,249	146	145	1,743	1,688
W.N.Cent.	89,050	87,075	1,306	1,359	1,163	1,183	13,434	13,241
Del.	739	677	1,197	1,224	9	8	102	93
Md.	2,674	2,332	1,252	1,383	33	32	342	329
Va.	6,481	5,994	1,162	1,234	75	74	809	788
W.Va.	2,974	2,502	1,302	1,395	39	35	417	346
N.C.	7,904	8,337	1,110	1,159	88	97	836	861
S.C.	3,249	3,186	936	1,011	30	32	301	307
Ga.	5,776	5,448	967	949	56	52	562	518
Fla.	1,472	1,330	986	1,122	15	15	166	150
S.Atl.	31,269	29,806	1,103	1,157	345	345	3,535	3,392
Ky.	7,234	6,759	1,128	1,231	82	83	984	914
Tenn.	7,492	7,280	1,070	1,094	80	80	913	854
Ala.	5,785	5,088	961	998	56	51	588	510
Miss.	6,065	5,746	822	837	50	48	538	502
Ark.	6,494	5,850	980	1,014	64	59	654	606
La.	3,896	3,381	806	880	31	30	335	308
Okla.	9,724	9,841	1,091	1,184	106	105	1,306	1,222
Tex.	23,427	21,888	1,029	1,153	241	252	2,766	2,650
S.Cent.	70,117	64,833	1,013	1,092	710	708	8,084	7,566
Mont.	1,628	1,422	1,302	1,321	21	19	208	194
Idaho	1,701	1,478	1,345	1,404	23	21	254	205
Wyo.	630	540	1,401	1,383	9	7	86	67
Colo.	3,256	2,441	1,231	1,333	40	33	404	342
N.Mex.	970	694	1,197	1,277	12	9	122	93
Ariz.	423	373	1,209	1,079	5	4	56	45
Utah	2,118	2,071	1,445	1,395	31	29	283	275
Nev.	247	245	1,302	1,426	3	3	31	31
Wash.	5,044	4,411	1,460	1,426	74	63	702	652
Oreg.	2,486	2,376	1,432	1,407	36	33	386	359
Calif.	13,220	11,073	1,389	1,355	184	150	1,850	1,553
West.	31,723	27,124	1,381	1,368	438	371	4,332	3,816
U. S.	324,791	303,794	1,243	1,297	4,037	3,941	44,640	42,287

LIBRARY
NOV 26 1945
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE